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OF

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THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE
ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL
ORGANISATIONS OF AUSTRALIA

October 30, 1961 New Series: Vol. 42, No. 502—Old Series: Vol. LXXVI. No. 910

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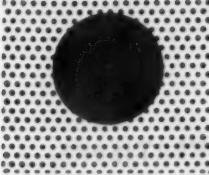
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OCTOBER, 1961

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

PHARMACY QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Wednesday, 31st January, 1962.

TIME TABLE

Pharmaceutics I—Wednesday afternoon, 31st January, 1962.

Prescription Reading & Posology—Thursday afternoon, 1st February, 1962.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic—Friday morning, 2nd February, 1962.

Pharmaceutics II—Friday afternoon, 2nd February, 1962.

Practical Work commences on Monday, 5th February, 1962.

Entry forms are available from the Board only.

Fee for part or whole of the Examination is £3/3/-.

Applications close with the last post on 2nd January, 1962.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE
(Registrar)

7th Floor,
19 O'Connell Street,
Sydney, N.S.W.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 49th Annual Meeting of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited will be held at "Guild House," 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, on Wednesday, November 22, 1961, at 9.30 a.m., when the attendance of members is respectfully requested.

BUSINESS:

- To confirm the minutes of the forty-eighth Annual Meeting.
- To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Balance-sheet.
- To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. W. J. Cornell and N. C. Cossar, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.
- To elect an Auditor and fix his remuneration. Mr. Thomas E. Osborn, the retiring Auditor, offers himself for re-election.
- To transact any other business, due notice of which shall have been given.

Dated at Melbourne this 30th day of October, 1961.

By Order of the Board,
T. G. ALLEN, Secretary.

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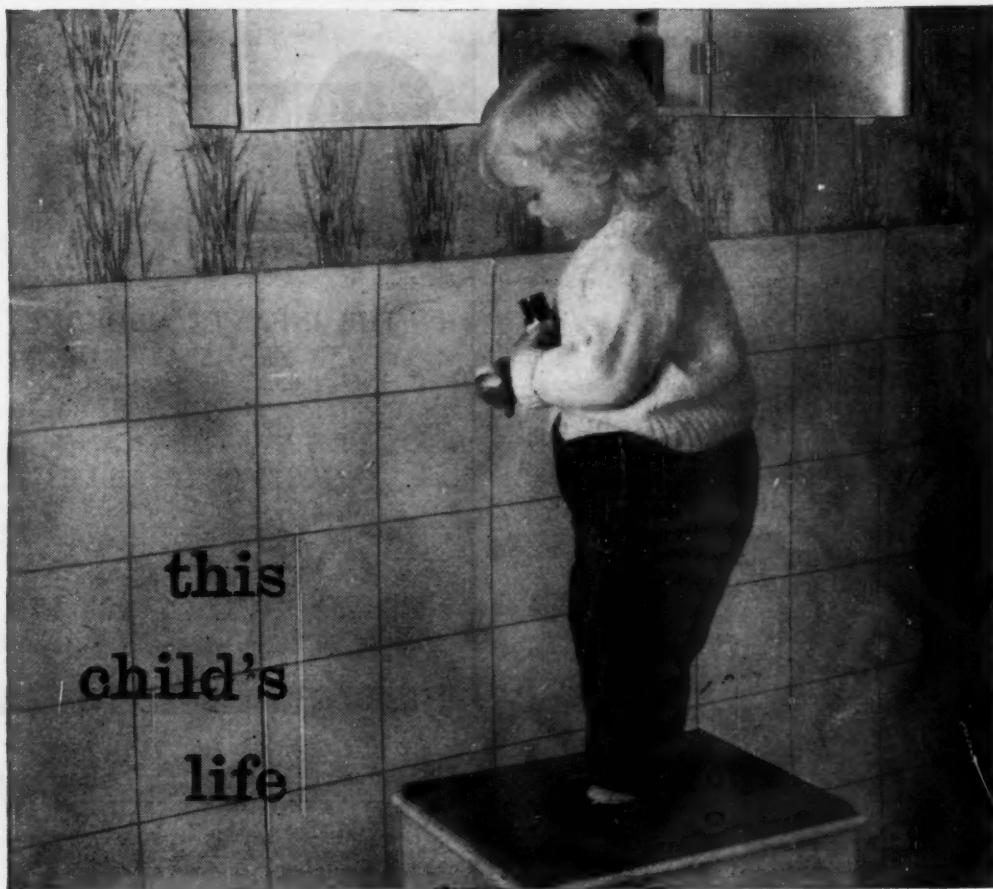
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bottles of 100	42/-d.
bottles of 500	204/-d.

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Dettol Antiseptic Cream is recommended for affections of the skin which require an efficient antiseptic in the form of a soft and soothing cream, with the added advantage of being non-greasy.

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Dettol Antiseptic cream contains the active principle of Dettol Antiseptic

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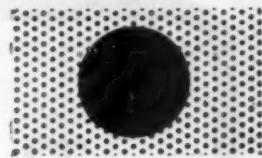
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Dangers of Sampling

SAMPLING of physicians' prescriptions is regarded by manufacturers and distributors of pharmaceutical products as a vital and essential part of their merchandising programme.

Parallels are found in the merchandising of goods and wares of very many kinds. Sale so often is based on compliance with a sample that the sample occupies a very significant place in commerce.

Statutes governing the sale of goods in almost every English-speaking country recognise the accepted principle of sale by sample. They even lay down definite rules fixing the rights of buyer and seller in transactions of sale in which a sample has been exhibited. In certain circumstances they provide that the bulk must comply with the sample as well as with the description given by the vendor.

Thousands of items which make up the stock in trade of the wholesale druggist and the retail chemist are sold by sample. Trade usage and customs since the days of the merchants' guilds have regarded the sample as an essential element of proof in the establishment of standards of quality.

Many items of merchandising, however, differ substantially in character from the physicians' samples so widely distributed in the form of unsolicited samples to medical practitioners, veterinary surgeons, dentists, chemists and others. These are so often newly introduced medicines—so-called *ethicals*—which drug firms seek to introduce into medical practice.

All over the world the practice has grown until one wonders whether the volume of samples poured out, and, to a great extent wasted, is not sheer economic waste which leads to undue cost inflation.

This aspect, however, is somewhat minor in relation to the overall picture. Of greater significance is the potential danger of certain methods of distribution.

The wholesale, indiscriminate distribution of drugs and medicines is undesirable and fraught with danger. Yet it occurs.

Medicinal preparations, some of them containing dangerous drugs, restricted drugs and poisons, are sent by

ordinary mail and deposited in unlocked mail boxes—even on garden hedges and window sills—where they are accessible to anyone, including children.

Provisions of the Postal Regulations which require registration of samples of this kind—no doubt because of difficulty in policing—are disregarded more often than they are complied with. The absence of regard for public safety was demonstrated recently in one State, where approximately one-quarter of a million samples of a snail bait was distributed in the letter boxes of householders. Within a few days several reports of injury to small children as a result of taking the tablets, were received. Surely a distributor, who should know the dangers, exposes himself to risk of civil action for damages in the event of injury occurring to a child as a result of swallowing his preparation.

Recently the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association reported that following the seizure of repacked physicians' samples of prescription drugs, the Federal Drug Administration Commissioner warned American pharmacists to destroy any drugs which had been purchased from packers of physicians' samples.

At one establishment the F.D.A. inspectors found bottles containing Tofranil labelled as Donnazyme, and also as Albee with Vitamin C.

The Commissioner said: "This is concrete evidence of the very serious harm that may result from the improper handling of physicians' samples by untrained and irresponsible people. Manufacturers, doctors, detail men and druggists are urged to take immediate steps to control the handling of physicians' samples so that they will be used for their intended purpose. Any other purpose is contrary to the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and to sound professional ethics."

There is a legitimate place and a useful function for the sample, but in the handling of potentially dangerous substances it is imperative that legal requirements are observed and that precautions be taken to guard against injury to innocent persons.



news of
pharmaceutical
events
at home
and abroad

Pharmacy in New South Wales

A report in a Sydney newspaper states that legislation is to be introduced in New South Wales which would permit only registered pharmaceutical chemists to carry on business as pharmaceutical chemists.

The report states that Cabinet has given permission for the Minister, Mr. W. F. Sheahan, to prepare the necessary legislation which will replace the existing Pharmacy Act.

He stated that shops owned by unregistered persons before the legislation comes into force would be exempt from the embargo, but when these were sold they would have to be disposed of to qualified pharmaceutical chemists.

Trustees or beneficiaries of the estates of deceased persons would have twelve months to sell out unless the Minister decided, after he received an individual application, to grant a longer period. Chemist shops at present owned by companies would not be affected while the companies continued to operate. It was anticipated, however, that the companies would not be able to sell their pharmacies, or transfer control, except to qualified pharmaceutical chemists.

The Premier, Mr. Heffron, said that the purpose of the measure was to give pharmacists encouragement and protection to establish and conduct their own businesses. He said the Government felt pharmacists should not be adversely affected by the growth of company pharmacies or by businesses owned by unqualified people.

Other reports on the subject indicate that no pharmaceutical chemist or partnership of pharmacists would be permitted to own or control more than one pharmacy.

The Hobart "Mercury", in commenting on these proposals, stated that individual interests were limited to the ownership of three pharmacies in Tasmanian legislation. This statement was attributed to a spokesman of the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania. He said this provision had been in operation for some years.

operation of a Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme for the year 1961, and other data.

Expenditure by the Commonwealth on Pharmaceutical Benefits increased by £3,500,000 over 1959-1960 to a total of £27,900,000, including £7,300,000 for pensioners and £3,400,000 reimbursed to approved hospitals, Bush Nursing Centres, etc. Total payments by patients of five shilling prescription fees amounted to £5,200,000.

The number of prescriptions presented totalled 31,200,000—10,700,000 of these being for pensioners and 20,500,000 for the general public.

The increase in expenditure is attributed to an increase in professional fees paid to approved chemists as from March, 1961, the increased number of prescriptions due to population increases, a wider utilisation of the scheme, and the addition of new drugs, some of which were very expensive.

Important changes in the administration of the scheme referred to are:

- (1) Increased professional fees to approved chemists—from 2/9 to 3/- for ready-prepared prescriptions and from 5/- to 5/6 for extemporaneously prepared prescriptions.
- (2) Increased maximum quantities on a number of benefits.
- (3) Lifting of the limitation of the number of items that may be written on a prescription form.
- (4) Introduction of a number of new and potent drugs to be used only in major hospitals where facilities for investigation and treatment are available.

The number of enrolled pensioners and dependants increased from 739,937 to 787,416, and payments to medical practitioners under the Pensioner Medical Service scheme increased from £4,112,637 to £4,200,273.

Medical Advertising: The censorship of radio and television commercials for proprietary medicines was carried on within the terms of two sections of the Broadcasting and Television Act. A small percentage of scripts was rejected during the year, by reason of misleading claims. Co-operation of the advertising industry and manufacturers of products was a noteworthy feature in this work and no serious problem was encountered.

Poisons Register: Work has commenced on the pre-

Interim Report of the Director-General of Health

An interim report of the Federal Director-General of Health contains statistical information regarding the

paration of a Poisons Register, on the lines of the Canadian Manual, and States are expected, in the near future, to set up Poison Control Centres. The Commonwealth Department of Health will act as a national clearing house for Poison Control Centres and will issue copies of the Register to States when work on its assembly is completed.

Advertising of Proprietary Medicines: The Fourth Draft of a proposed code has been circulated to industry and other interested organisations. An advisory committee has been formed, representative of industry, and the medical and dental professions, to bring the code to finality. The code will be considered at the 52nd meeting of the National Health and Medical Research Council.

History of Pharmacy Depicted in Mural

The mural painting unveiled in the Victorian College of Pharmacy this month may well become an art feature which will attract great attention in Australia.

The noted Melbourne artist, Mr. Leonard Lloyd Annois, R.W.S., considers it his greatest mural.

Measuring 63 feet by 23 feet, the mural is located on the wall behind the stage of the Assembly Hall of the new Victorian College of Pharmacy.

It is the result of nearly 18 months study and work by the artist. It portrays symbolically the story of pharmacy through the ages.

The Victorian Pharmaceutical Society has decided to name the mural "The Sissons Mural" in honour of the Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, who has given over forty-one years of service to the College.

An account of the unveiling ceremony by the Premier of Victoria, Mr. H. E. Bolte, M.L.A., is published in this issue.

Research Grant from United States for Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney

The President of The Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., Mr. J. F. Plunkett, announced that since the recent inauguration of the N.S.W. Pharmacy Research Trust, a grant of \$46,500 for research into the metabolism of chemical substances used as food additives has been made to Professor S. E. Wright, Professor of Pharmacy, University of Sydney, by the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, through its Public Health Service.

Professor Wright said the grant would allow the extension of research now being done in the Department of Pharmacy by Dr. A. J. Ryan, who holds a National Health and Medical Research Council Fellowship.

Professor Wright said the object of the research was to investigate the safety of food additives such as colouring matters, preservatives and other chemical substances. These might include such things as colouring in jellies and soft drinks and the preservatives added to packaged foods so that they could be stored and transported over longer periods. The work would include investigations into how long these substances were retained in the body, what changes they underwent in the body and their possible effects on health.

He said his department, which had the only group in Australia working on this particular problem, had begun this work in a small way with the help of the Food Additives Committee set up by the National Health and Medical Research Council and donations from the Australian food industry, through the Australian Food Technology Association.

The grant from the U.S. Public Health Service would make possible the employment of extra personnel on this work during the next three years and the purchase of specialised equipment. Radio-active isotopes were much used in this research and the department would like to obtain additional radio-active counting equipment and some special spectro-photometric apparatus.

Professor Wright said there was world-wide concern on the question of food additives, and the World Health Organisation had a special organisation to deal with this subject. Research of this type was needed in Australia, as at present we were entirely dependent on information gathered overseas.

American Pharmaceutical Association Opposes Public Promotion of Prescription Drugs

Pharmacists were called upon by J. Warren Lansdowne, President of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to intensify efforts to combat the promotion and advertising of prescription drugs to the public. He urged every pharmacist to give immediate attention to the serious public health consequences which result from such objectionable commercial practices which have the obvious purpose of stimulating "sales."

Lansdowne stated: "If the best interest of the patient and his community are to be served, prescription drug use should be sane, sensible, and professionally supervised—not pushed through public promotion. This is the basis for Federal and State laws prohibiting sales of these drugs to the public."

APhA has been investigating every approach to the

problem. The headquarters staff has been working with State Pharmacy Boards and State Associations in the development of appropriate programmes to implement existing State law. The APhA Professional Relations Committee is reviewing ethical aspects of the matter. While the APhA Legislative Committee is giving its attention to appropriate action on the Federal level, APhA staff is briefing Members of Congress who have expressed concern about the hazards to public health involved.

The promotion and advertising of any drug to the public which the public cannot freely purchase is described by A. Ph. A. as "false and misleading advertising at its worst."



California to Prohibit Prescription Pickup

California Board took action on several regulations at a January meeting in San Francisco, reports the "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal."

A proposed regulation prohibiting the picking up of prescriptions and the delivery of medication to stores or shops not licensed as pharmacies was approved.

— "Ohio Pharmacist," April, 1961, through "Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal."



Pharmaceutical Examinations in South Africa

Data forwarded by our South African correspondent this month includes details of pharmaceutical examination results and registration of chemists. He states that the report of the Pharmacy Board of South Africa for the year 1960 shows that 64 pharmacists were registered—37 of these being university graduates.

The rate of failures at examinations was still causing concern. Of a total of 182 students at the Board's examination, only 79 passed—55 failed and 48 were referred. The failure rate of university students taking the pharmacy course was believed to be higher, but figures were not available.

Our correspondent reported also that the Pharmacy Board was preparing to recognise a new training institute for the Diploma of Pharmacy, namely, Pretoria Technical College. The concentration of students on The Rand is greatest, as is the concentration of pharmaceutical industry. However, neither of the two universities established there has shown any interest in establishing a degree course in pharmacy.

Zinc Dust—Restriction on Sale in South Africa

By a recent proclamation, Zinc Dust has been declared to be an explosive in South Africa.

In a statement concerning the proclamation, the Chief Inspector of Explosives pointed out that the effect is that Zinc Dust may no longer be sold to members of the public except under cover of a permit issued by an Inspector of Explosives.

There are, however, special exemptions permitting the supply of Zinc Dust to bona fide pharmaceutical chemists and to manufacturers, including gold mining or chemical laboratories.

In a warning statement, the Chief Inspector said it would not be possible to accept pleas of ignorance, and persons supplying substances illegally would render themselves liable to prosecution and a fine of up to £100.

The Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa was requested to direct the attention of all chemists to the new law.



Standard for Pipettes

Endorsement of B.S. 1583 Proposed

The Standards Association of Australia announces for public critical review and comment a proposal to endorse the 1961 edition of the British Standard 1583, as a revised edition of the Australian Standard No. R.16 for one-mark pipettes. A minor amendment to suit Australian conditions is proposed.

The 1961 edition incorporates fundamental changes in the use of pipettes in that the drainage time (which used to be 15 seconds) is not included as part of the discharge time so that the user now only has to wait for the meniscus to come to rest (nominally after 3 seconds) before withdrawing the receiver. Pipettes under the new standard will be marked with the letters "EX", indicating that they are calibrated to deliver the specified volume, whereas under earlier editions they were marked with the letter "D". This difference will also serve to distinguish pipettes manufactured to the new standard. These changes have been included in accordance with recommendations made by the International Organisation for Standardisation.

The proposal to endorse B.S. 1583 is set out as Doc. 611, copies of which may be obtained from any office of the Standards Association. Copies of B.S. 1583 may be inspected or purchased at the Headquarters of the Association, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, or at branch offices in the capital cities of all States and at Newcastle.

Comment on Doc. 611 will be welcomed and should reach the Association before December 31, 1961.

Scholarships in Applied Pharmaceutical Research

The Committee of Management of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" is pleased to announce the offer of several scholarships related to Applied Pharmaceutical Research on the following terms:-

- (1) Each scholarship awarded will be of the value of £250, plus £50 to be paid to the Pharmacy Teaching Department or school where the work is carried out.
- (2) Not more than one scholarship will be awarded within any State at the one time.
- (3) Applicants should be graduates of an Australian Pharmacy teaching establishment or a member of the staff of such an establishment.
- (4) As part of the requirements to be fulfilled, each applicant must undertake to present to the Committee of Management of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" a report suitable for publication, or a paper to be made available for first publication in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" not later than December, 1962.
- (5) The project to be named in each application for a scholarship should be one that is supported by an advice from the head of an Australian Pharmacy teaching establishment, that the recipient of the scholarship may carry out the work on the project in the Department.
- (6) Closing date for the receipt of applications for these scholarships is December 31, 1961.

Persons interested are invited to lodge their applications (marked "Application for Scholarship") addressed to —

The Committee of Management,
"The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy,"
4th Floor, "Guild House,"
18-22 St. Francis Street, MELBOURNE.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

- Problems Associated with Thyroid Tablets
- General Medical Council
- Dispensing of Eye Drops in Polythene Containers
- Preparation of Eye Drops
- Preservative for Eye Drops
- Polyethylene Moulds for Suppositories
- Radio Pills
- Personality and Drug Tolerance
- Drugs in Space
- Veterinary Drug Facts — U.S.A.

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THYROID TABLETS

By J. W. Wanless*

(A paper presented at Section O. Pharmaceutical Science
A.N.Z.A.A.S. Brisbane Meeting)

Queries from general practitioners concerning the potency of Thyroid tablets prompted the National Biological Standards Laboratory to survey this product early in its policy of assessing the standards of pharmaceuticals available in Australia.

Methods of Assay

The official method of assay in Australia is that laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia, 1958. However, a number of Australian companies are subsidiaries of United States principals and often tend to base their quality control procedures on methods included in the United States Pharmacopoeia. Accordingly, products collected in this survey were assayed by both the B.P. and U.S.P. methods for Thyroid assay.

The U.S.P. XVI required Thyroid to contain 0.17 to 0.23% iodine in a combination peculiar to the thyroid gland, and specifies that there be no inorganic iodine present. The assay is a simple fusion with potassium carbonate, conversion of the resulting iodide to iodate with bromine, and titration of the iodate with sodium thiosulphate. Most organic iodides would be assayed as "Thyroid" using the U.S.P. method and thus there is no check that all the iodine assayed is truly "peculiar to the thyroid gland." Harsh treatment of Thyroid during extraction and drying will result in denaturation of thyroglobulin.¹ This would give low results in B.P. and biological assays, but would be estimated by the U.S.P. method for total organic iodine.

The B.P. method pretends to assay only thyroxine iodine, the standard being 0.1% iodine in combination as thyroxine. It has been said of the present B.P. method that there was no other "which took up so much time and gave such unsatisfactory results in the hands of different analysts."² The B.P. 1958 assay involves the following processes:

1. Preliminary Acid Washing of Thyroid. Doery³ has shown that lactose used as a diluent interferes with the B.P. assay. Lactose refluxed with NaOH yields a mixture of organic acids neutralizing some of the alkali, and less thyroprotein is hydrolysed. This tends to lower the final concentration of thyroxine. On acidification a greater amount of incompletely digested protein is precipitated and if this protein is iodinated higher results are obtained. Under other conditions thyroxine is destroyed during hydrolysis if excess lactose is present. Thus the presence of lactose causes unpredictable assay results. It has also been suggested that lactose interferes with clinical responses to Thyroid.⁴ Lactose is permitted as a diluent of Thyroid B.P., but it would seem to be preferable to use calcium phosphate, as was recommended by the Fourth International Goitre Conference in London, 1960.

Acid washing removes any inorganic iodine (for which there is no B.P. limit). This inorganic iodide should not appear in the final result, but it is conceivable that during hydrolysis some inorganic iodine might become "protein bound."

Acid washing of Thyroid powder was not listed until the 1960 B.P. Addendum. It was found that one reputable firm had marketed Thyroid tablets which contained only 0.054% iodine (B.P. 1958). Checks on the raw material used disclosed that, although it assayed 0.112% iodine (B.P. 1958), when assayed according to the 1960 Addendum it gave a result of 0.062% iodine. The tablets assayed 0.103% iodine B.P. 1953, which did not include acid washing. It would appear that preliminary acid washing removes 50% of the "thyroxine" iodine in this particular brand of raw material. When Thyroid containing no lactose is acid washed, there is no actual loss of thyroxine. In the above example, the variation in thyroxine iodine content is so uniform that the discrepancy could be caused by some factor other than the effect of lactose during refluxing.

2. Liberation of Thyroxine by Alkaline Hydrolysis. Four hours refluxing with 11 mls. N/1 NaOH requires an optimum amount of Thyroid which the B.P. gives as 1g. With preparations marketed as thyroglobulin and containing very little diluents, satisfactory assays are obtained with much less than 1g. Thyroid. About 1g. is required for other products especially $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tablets, which contain a lot of diluents. When the diluent is lactose this is removed by acid washing, but some manufacturers use protein as a binding and anti-capping agent. As well as the optimum Thyroid concentration, one has then to consider the adverse effect

* National Biological Standards Laboratory, Department of Health, Canberra.

that protein derivatives might have on subsequent filtrations. Premature cooling allows the reaction mixture to gel during filtration. This gelling is mainly a result of silica leached from the reaction flask, partially digested protein, and starch.

3. Precipitation and Collection of Thyroxine. With a reliable pH meter, the actual precipitation presents no problem. Errors can still occur despite the care of the analyst. The precipitate should contain only two iodoaminoacids, thyroxine and triiodothyronine, two active principles of thyroid gland. 3 : 5 diiodotyrosine, which is assayed by the U.S.P. Thyroid method, has no biological activity and is present in the filtrate. During precipitation, diiodotyrosine can be occluded in and adsorbed on to the precipitate. Water causes losses of "thyroxine" and it is better to rinse and wash the precipitate with water adjusted to pH 3.5 with H₂SO₄. Use of filtrate for washing the precipitate will give falsely high results.

4. Fusion with Na₂CO₃. Best results are obtained using a muffle furnace adjusted to 650–700°C. It is nearly impossible to heat the crucibles uniformly in a Bunsen flame as stipulated in the B.P. Adequate drying of the precipitated "thyroxine," and subsequent thorough packing with Na₂CO₃ in the crucibles should avoid loss of volatile compounds during ignition.

5. Conversion of Iodide to Iodate. In this process the most important aspect is the thorough removal of excess bromine by adequate boiling and the addition of phenol or salicylic acid.

Results and Discussion

Thyroid samples were collected from eleven manufacturers. As the products came directly from warehouses they were not subject to the variable storage conditions which might occur in pharmacies. It was found that of 29 different batches of tablets assayed, only nine conformed to B.P. specifications. Thirteen conformed to the U.S.P. standard, but only one sample conformed to both standards. This is not surprising as the ratio of Thyroxine iodine: Total organic iodine in most mammals is about 0.3 : 1 [Stasilli and Kroc⁴]. The International Pharmacopoeia Volume II 1955 recognizes this and the Thyroid I.P. is required to contain not less than 0.2% organic iodine and 0.045 to 0.055% thyroxine iodine. It would be expected that thyroid conforming to B.P. standards would contain excess iodine by U.S.P. standards and the survey confirmed this. Considering the ±15% variation allowed on B.P. Thyroid tablets, it would appear that most Australian manufacturers have insufficient quality control for Thyroid tablets.

Inquiries elicited the information that some Australian manufacturers are unable to standardize Thyroid tablets using the B.P. chemical assay. A common practice is to analyse Thyroid by B.P. and U.S.P. methods, and the finished tablets by the U.S.P. method. The B.P. assay result for the tablets is deduced from the U.S.P./B.P. ratio on the raw material. This assumes that there is no loss of thyroglobulin during tabletting. With some raw materials and tabletting processes this is definitely not the case.

The following example shows the B.P. assay results of a certain Thyroid powder and the 2 gr. tablets manufactured from this source.

Thyroid Powder —	0.100% Iodine in 1959
Thyroid Powder —	0.100% Iodine in 1961
Thyroid Tablets —	0.085% Iodine in 1959
Thyroid Tablets —	0.070% Iodine in 1960.

The raw material appears to have retained potency for two years, but the tabletting process has caused a 15% loss and the tablets themselves have lost 15% potency after 12 months' storage.

It would appear that the main problem associated with Thyroid tablets is the B.P. method of assay. One or all of the three major processes — alkaline hydrolysis,

"thyroxine" precipitation and alkaline fusion — can be incomplete without the knowledge of the analyst. Reproducible results are also dependent on tablet formulation. Other methods of Thyroid assay were examined in order to find a suitable assay procedure.

Chemical Methods. Adamson *et alii*⁵ use the Kendall/Osterberg identification of 2 : 6 iodophenols, e.g. thyroxine, which give a red colour with nitrous acid and ammonia. The assay is ideal for Sodium-L-thyroxine tablets and much more specific than the B.P. assay for that substance. It has not yet been applied to Thyroid as the colour is also given by 3 : 5 diiodotyrosine and 3 : 5 diiodothyronine.

A more promising method for Thyroid is that of Winkoff and Trikojus.⁶ A butanol extract of Thyroid is diazotized with N'-diethyl sulphanilamide under alkaline conditions. The colour develops slowly in the butanol layer and is assayed colorimetrically. 3 : 5 diiodotyrosine and most other contaminants do not interfere.

Biological Assays. The main problem with bioassay methods is to decide which method most closely parallels the clinical, biological activity in man. The primary physiological function of thyroglobulin is its calorigenic action on the metabolic rate, that is, it produces a faster usage of oxygen. In the mouse anoxia method of Thyroid assay by Smith, Emmens and Parkes,⁷ the "death of thyroid-treated mice is expedited by decreased resistance to anoxia rather than by increased consumption of oxygen." To obtain a precision of ±20% it is necessary to use 3 dose levels of 80 animals each for both standard and test preparations. This method has been improved by Webb⁸ but changes in economy and precision are not marked.

A more economical and sensitive method is the goitre prevention assay as applied to chickens by Mixner, Reineke and Turner.⁹ Their assay results are not comparable to mammals as thyroxine and triiodothyronine have equal potency in birds. This is explained by Tata¹⁰ who considers that the thyroxine-binding component in mammalian blood is absent in chicks, and all binding is done by serum albumin which in mammals and birds has equal affinity for the two hormones.

The desirability of a biologically standardized thyroid is unquestioned, but very few manufacturers market such a product mainly because of the cost of such assays. None the less, a bioassay is most necessary in order to assess new materials which contain thyroxine analogues.

Preparations of thyroid from oxen or sheep have only about 50% of the biological activity of pork thyroglobulin on the basis of either U.S.P. or B.P. methods of assay [Stasilli and Kroc⁴]. They suggested that this could be due to varying concentrations of thyroxine and triiodothyronine, but at that time there had not been sufficient quantitation of these hormones in different species to explain this potency difference. Gross and Pitt-Rivers¹¹ found the ratio of thyroxine: triiodothyronine to be about 24 : 1 in an extract of ox thyroid. In Thyroid of ox, pig and sheep, this ratio has been determined by Devlin and the results included in a paper by Webb.⁸ The ratio was 3.8 : 1 (ox), 3.5 : 1 (sheep), and 2.4 : 1 (pig). In mammals, triiodothyronine is about five times as potent as thyroxine and Devlin's figures explain the relative biological activity of Thyroid from the three species.

Conclusions

The above statements support the views raised by Macgregor in "Why Does Anybody Use Thyroid B.P."¹² Thyroid gland contains a fast acting, transient, potent triiodothyronine, and a slower acting, sustaining, less potent thyroxine. There appears to be no qualitative difference between the physiological actions of the two compounds, but the presence of both in variable amounts in Thyroid B.P. surely makes dosage control difficult. The reply is sometimes made that use of the same

reliable brand of thyroid avoids any inconsistent clinical responses. Most manufacturers vary their suppliers of Thyroid, the suppliers vary their sources of thyroid glands, and the animals themselves vary the hormone content of their glands by feed and seasonal variation.

This unsatisfactory situation could be avoided by replacing the mixed ingredients of Thyroid extract with pure chemicals. Such a product is readily available as L-thyroxine Sodium, and this has proved to be more potent and reliable than Thyroid extract. Its administration costs very little more than the glandular product¹ and with increased use its cost will surely decrease. 0.1 mg. L-thyroxine Sodium gives an approximately equivalent dose to 1 gr. Thyroid. The B.P. assay for L-thyroxine sodium is fairly non-specific, being similar to the U.S.P. Thyroid method, but identification tests are listed and the development of a more specific assay is likely. 3:5:3' triodo-L-thyronine is also available as a pure chemical and its use is justified in special cases of hypothyroidism which require an initial rapid effect, as in the treatment of myxoedema coma. Triiodothyronine has no obvious advantage over thyroxine in treatment of routine hypothyroid cases.

The data obtained by this survey of the Australian market were drawn to the attention of the National Health and Medical Research Council. At the 51st session, the Council resolved "that thyroxine be used in lieu of Thyroid extract in Thyroid Tablets."

Summary

The quality of Thyroid tablets in Australia, as determined by the B.P. method, varies considerably.

Standardization of Thyroid extracts by reliable biological assays is very desirable, but a method which is both precise and inexpensive is not yet available.

The assay of Thyroid is tedious and many laboratories experience difficulties. With the market full of Thyroid extracts which are not chemically uniform, it is not surprising that medical practitioners find difficulty in obtaining uniform clinical responses to Thyroid. As pure L-thyroxine Sodium is now available, the widespread use of Thyroid powder is hard to understand.

As a result of the above investigations and the resolution of The National Health and Medical Research Council, it is recommended that Thyroid extracts be replaced by L-thyroxine Sodium, together with triiodo-L-thyronine when the use of the latter is justified in special therapy.

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GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL

Approved Names

Approved Names are devised or selected by the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, and the intention is that if any of the drugs to which these Approved Names are applied should eventually be described in the British Pharmacopoeia the Approved Name should be its official title.

The issue of an Approved Name does not imply that the substance will necessarily be included in the British Pharmacopoeia or that the Commission is prepared to recommend the use of the substance in medicine.

Approved Names are adopted on the advice that they are free from conflict with trade marks registered in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In some instances the names, other than the chemical names, appearing in the second column are applied to preparations of the substance; they also include some registered trade marks.

Supplementary List, October, 1961.

Approved Name	Other Names
Ampicillin	6-[(-)- α -Aminophenylacetamido]penicillanic acid [(-)- α -Aminobenzyl]penicillin Penbritin
Benzphetamine	N-Benzyl-N α -dimethylphenethylamine Didrex is the hydrochloride
Butylated Hydroxyanisole	A mixture of 2-tert.butyl-4-methoxyphenol and 3-tert.butyl-4-methoxyphenol 2:6-Di-tert.butyl-p-cresol
Butylated Hydroxytoluene	1-[2-(2-Hydroxyethoxy)-ethyl]-4-phenyl-4-propionylpiperidine
Droxypropine	6-Nicotinoylcodeine
Nicocodine	2-Di-(N-methyl-N-phenyl-tert.butylcarbamoylmethyl)-aminoethanol
Oxethazaine	4-(4-Carbamoyl-4-piperidinopiperidino-2:2-diphenylbutyronitrile
Piritramide	The proteolytic enzyme derived from the activation of plasminogen Actase is Plasmin (human)
Plasmin	6-(α -Phenoxybutyramido)-penicillanic acid (1-Phenoxypropyl)penicillin Brocillin is the potassium salt; Ultrapen is the potassium salt
Propicillin	Antibiotics isolated from a strain of <i>Streptomyces mediterranei</i> (specific substances are designated by a terminal letter; thus, Rifomycin B)
Rifomycin	Methyl 18-(4-ethoxycarbonyloxy-3:5-dimethoxybenzoyl)-reserpate Singoserp
Syrosingopine	NN-Dimethyl-3-phenyl-3-p-tolylpropylamine
Tolpropamine	Triethyl-2-(3:4:5-trimethoxybenzoyloxy)-ethylammonium tosylate (Tosylic acid is the trivial name for p-toluenesulphonic acid)
Troxonium Tosylate	

Approved Name
Troxypyrronium Tosylate

Other Names
N-Ethyl-N-2-(3:4:5-trimethoxybenzoyloxy)-ethyl-pyrrolidinium tosylate (Tosylic acid is the trivial name for p-toluenesulphonic acid)
An alkaloid extracted from *Vinca rosea*
Velbe is the sulphate

Index to the Supplementary List	
Proprietary Name	Approved Name
Actase	Plasmin
Brocillin	Propicillin
Didrex	Benzphetamine
Penbritin	Ampicillin
Singoserp	Syrosingopine
Ultrapen	Propicillin
Velbe	Vinblastine

Communications relating to Approved Names should be addressed to The Secretary, British Pharmacopoeia Commission, General Medical Council Office, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.1.

DISPENSING OF EYE DROPS IN POLYTHENE CONTAINERS

James A. Mitchell, F.P.S., Victorian College of Pharmacy

Current thought in pharmaceutical practice dictates the dispensing of eye drops in polythene containers

day-old broth cultures of *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* and *Bacillus subtilis*, and the container incubated at 37° for eight hours.

One group was reserved as the control (Group 1).

The other seven groups of these containers were washed by immersing in Alkethox Solution A.P.F., scrubbing with a bottle brush and rinsing four times with hot water.

Group 1: Control containers.

Group 2: Containers washed. Using aseptic precautions add 10 ml. of sterile broth and containers assembled.

Group 3: Containers washed. Add 10 ml. of sterile broth and containers assembled. Submerged in water and boiled for 30 minutes.

Group 4: Containers washed. Add 10 ml. of sterile broth and containers assembled. Autoclave at 115° for 30 minutes.

Group 5: Containers washed. Submerged in water and boiled for 10 minutes. Add 10 ml. of sterile broth and containers assembled. (Clause 3, A.P.F.)

Group 6: Containers washed. Submerged in water and boiled for 10 minutes. Add 10 ml. of sterile broth and containers assembled. Submerged in water and boiled for 30 minutes. (Clause 6, A.P.F.)

Group 7: Containers washed. Autoclaved at 115° for 30 minutes. With aseptic precautions add 10 ml. of sterile broth and containers assembled.

Group 8: Containers washed. Autoclaved at 115° for 30 minutes. Add 10 ml. of sterile broth and containers assembled. Autoclaved at 115° for 30 minutes.

All containers were then incubated at 37° for five days. The following results were obtained:

**Results
GROWTH IN BROTH IN POLYTHENE DROPPER BOTTLES AFTER INCUBATION**

Container Treatment Before Filling	Treatment After Filling		
	Aspetic filling, no treatment	Subjected to 100° 30 min. in final container	Subjected to 115° in 30 min. in final container
Unwashed	+10 (Group 1)		
Washed	+10 (Group 2)	-9 (Group 3) (I)	-10 (Group 4)
Washed; immersed in water and boiled for 10 min.	-10 (Group 5)	-9 (Group 6) (I)	
Washed. Autoclaved at 115° 30 min.	-9 (Group 7) +1		-10 (Group 8)

+ indicates growth in . . .

- indicates no growth.

containers.

incorporating a dropper nozzle. In a previous paper the author ascertained the type of polythene containers that could withstand the boiling and autoclaving treatment required for eye drops.

The aim of this work was to determine the application of the "General Instructions for the Preparation of Eye Drops" of the "Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary" (p. 88) to polythene containers and to compare the results with: (a) omitting the preliminary boiling of the container; (b) sterilizing by autoclaving.

Preliminary work involving two groups of twenty-two polythene containers indicated that, as received from the manufacturer, 20 and 18 of these were contaminated with viable bacteria.

Experimental

Eight groups of 10 containers were employed. Each container was inoculated with 3 drops of a mixture of

(I) In each of Group 3 and 6, results of only nine containers are given. Two containers were damaged as a result of moulding faults.

Discussion

From the results it is clear that:

1. The "General Instruction for the Preparation of Eye-drop" of A.P.F., applied to polythene containers, result in a preparation free of *Ps. pyocyanea* and *B. subtilis* (Group 6).
2. Providing the drop is to be subject to a temperature at least 100° for 30 minutes in the final container, the pretreatment of the container is unnecessary (Group 3).
3. When the drop, enclosed in the final container, is not to be subjected to boiling for 30 minutes or autoclaving, the container should be subjected to pretreatment as directed in A.P.F. Clause 3.

Ref. (I): Mitchell, J.: A.J.P., Sept., 1961.

PREPARATION OF EYE DROPS

The responsibility of the pharmaceutical chemist in the dispensing of ophthalmic solutions is a subject currently receiving wide attention.

With the publication of the Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary in 1955, a new concept in the dispensing of ophthalmic solutions was introduced whereby a product stable under these conditions, after distribution to the final container, was subjected to a temperature of 100° for 30 minutes. The term "meiophytisation," from the Greek *meio* for reduction, and *phyton* for plant, was coined to describe this process.

Subjection to a temperature of 100° for 30 minutes results in a product free from vegetative organisms, including *Pseudomonas pyocyannea*. This organism is non-sporing and shows no resistance to heat, being destroyed 55° for one hour.

In 1959, the Revision Committee of the Pharmaceutical Codex adopted substantially a similar treatment for eye drops, although significantly requiring no pre-treatment of apparatus or the container.

It is therefore of interest that the following notice has been issued by the Chairman of the Codex Revision Committee (Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe) and the Editor of the British Pharmaceutical Codex (Mr. S. C. Jolly):

"In the general monographs on eye-drops and eye lotions and in some individual monographs, it is directed that these preparations must or should be freshly prepared. We have been informed that some of these preparations are being supplied to pharmacists by manufacturers, and that consequently they may be dispensed an appreciable time after they have been made. In the General Notices to the Codex it is stated (p. xxviii) that the phrase 'freshly prepared' indicates that the preparation should be made not more than 24 hours before it is issued for use. In the next revision of the Codex it is proposed to use the word 'must' in place of the word 'should' in the foregoing statement. If any preparation to which this directive is applied in the Codex is dispensed from a stock which has been kept for more than 24 hours, it does not comply with the B.P.C. requirements."

— J. A. M.

PRESERVATIVE FOR EYE DROPS

By B. Humberstone, Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney

Chlorhexidine diacetate 1 in 20,000 has been suggested as a preservative for eye drops¹, but it was reported to this department that a precipitate formed when eye drops of atropine sulphate (1%) were prepared with it as a preservative. This was confirmed, and the crystalline precipitate so formed melted at 223 deg. C., and when dissolved in diluted hydrochloric acid gave a positive test for sulphate with barium chloride.

Chlorhexidine sulphate was prepared by adding an equimolecular amount of sulphuric acid to a 0.1% solution of chlorhexidine diacetate and after drying melted at 229 deg. C. not depressed by the precipitate formed in the atropine sulphate solution.

It would therefore appear that chlorhexidine salts even in concentrations as low as 1 in 20,000 cannot be dispensed with sulphate ions, and would therefore be

unsuitable as a preservative in the following A.P.F. eye drops:—

Atropine Sulphate; Butacaine Sulphate; Cocaine Adrenaline and Zinc; Zinc and Boric Acid; Zinc Sulphate; when these eye drops were prepared with chlorhexidine diacetate and chlorhexidine digluconate (in solutions equivalent to 1 in 20,000 of the diacetate) crystalline precipitates appeared on standing.

1. Jeffs, P.L., Modified A.P.F. Ophthalmic Vehicles for Hospital Use, Aust. Journal of Pharmacy, 40, 218, (1959).

POLYETHYLENE MOULDS FOR SUPPOSITORIES

The suitability of moulds made from low density polyethylene for use as casting moulds for suppositories and as dispensing containers for them has been investigated by Ole Weis-Fogh (Archiv for Pharmacologi og Chemi, 1961, 61, 736). The lumen of the individual mould was shell-shaped and had a capacity of about 2 mils. The wall thickness was 0.7 mm. A selection of the suppositories of the Danish formularies was used as the test material. Some of these were made with oil of theobroma, and some with Witepsol H (a mixture of mono-, di and tri-glycerides of saturated fatty acids, chiefly lauric acid; melting point about 35°C. and solidifying point about 33°C.) as the base. It was found necessary to adopt a particular technique in the moulding to make certain that the suppositories could always be pressed out of the moulds. When oil of theobroma was used as a base, it had to be heated to above 37°C., then seeded at 35 to 36°C. with 2 per cent. unmelted oil of theobroma, and, finally, poured into the moulds at about 26 to 28°C.; hardening could be carried out at 18°C. When Witepsol H was used as a base it had to be completely melted before being poured into the moulds at about 34°C. When the suppositories contained substances like chlorbutol or glycerin, and oil of theobroma or Witepsol H was used as a base, the moulds could not be used as containers for dispensing, because the suppositories were too soft. However, the moulds could be used for casting if, after being hardened at 18°C., the suppositories were kept at 4°C. for about 30 minutes before being pressed out. Oil of theobroma with 10 per cent. yellow beeswax was found more suitable than pure oil of theobroma as a base for suppositories containing chlorbutol. Earlier workers had reported that chlorbutol, camphor and menthol diffuse quickly through polyethylene. It has now been shown that benzocaine also diffuses, though very slowly, through polyethylene. With a wall thickness of 0.77 mm. benzocaine could be detected on the outside of the moulds after storage at about 24°C. for about five months. Witepsol H proved to be incompatible with a mixture of bismuth oxyiodogallate, zinc oxide, benzocaine and Peru balsam.—Pharm. J., September 9, 1961.

RADIO PILLS

The Manufacturing Chemist, June, 1961, reports:

"The latest pills are radio-pills, not radioactive, but real radio transmitters. By an almost incredible feat of miniaturization radio sets about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter and less than 1 in. long have been made and fitted with the devices necessary to measure pressure, temperature and pH. The pills are swallowed and during their few

hours' journey through the gastro-intestinal tract they transmit information about that *terra incognita* of the human body that was formerly only imperfectly obtainable by inserting tubes or wires into the mouth or rectum.

"The new technique is micro-telemetry. It enables physiological variables to be measured without the slightest discomfort to the patient, or indeed to the healthy person, for the technique is being used to explore the physiology of good health as well as disease.

"The pressure and temperature pills each contain eight components. The pH pill contains 11 components, including a glass electrode. The pills are powered by tiny batteries. A small loop aerial connected to a special radio receiver picks up the signal from the radio pill and allows transmitted data to be recorded. Pressure-sensitive pills have been used in clinical research for some time.

The pills were demonstrated at the recent Royal Society Conversazione in London by scientists from the Central Middlesex Hospital and the National Institute for Medical Research. They are being made by two British companies, Solartron and Electronic Instruments. As production increases it is hoped to reduce the price to about 40/- to 50/- a pill, approximately half the present price. Although in some experiments the pills have been recovered and reused, the intention is that they should in fact be used only once, and if the price can be reduced to one comparable with the cost of a normal X-ray this will be economically feasible.

"Already industrial uses for the pills are being investigated. For example, they could be used to measure the exact temperature of the cooking processes occurring in the centre of a can of baked beans or the temperature inside a block of ice-cream during manufacture. Unilever are reported to be interested in industrial uses for these extraordinary pills."

PERSONALITY AND DRUG TOLERANCE

A paper presented to the meeting of the British Association at Norwich, by Dr. G. S. Claridge, on "Individual Differences in the Tolerance of Depressant Drugs," described a series of tests whereby the author demonstrated the variable effects of a barbiturate on individuals in three personality groups and made some deductions about the effect of alcohol on people of different personalities.

Dr. Claridge said that he and a colleague measured the sedation threshold in different individuals, using sodium Amytal and a simple psychological task; the barbiturate was injected until the subject was making a 50 per cent. error in the task given, and the amount of drug injected was expressed in mgm. of drug per kilo body weight. Results showed a clear-cut difference of effect on representatives of three different personality groups: (a) the dysthymic (i.e., the neurotic showing symptoms of anxiety); (b) the hysterical; and (c) normal controls. In the three groups there was a range of sedation threshold from 2 mgm./kilo to nearly 15 mgm./kilo; the dysthymic patients showed a high tolerance for sodium Amytal, whereas the hysterics tended to be more rapidly affected by the drug. Even among the normal subjects there was a relatively wide range of tolerance, and a significant correlation between sedation threshold and degree of extraversion; the extraverted normal tended to have a lower threshold of sedation than the introverted normal. Results confirmed earlier reported work showing that the anxious neurotic and the introverted normal are more resistant to the effects

of depressant drugs than the hysterical patient and the normal extravert.

Dr. Claridge and his colleagues next investigated the relationship between sedation threshold and performance on certain psychological tests selected to reflect variations in the state of excitation-inhibition. Their results showed a positive correlation between sedation threshold and overall speed of performance, and a negative correlation between the threshold and the number of errors committed. That is to say, the subjects who were most rapidly affected by sodium Amytal also tended normally to be slower in performance, and to show a greater number of lapses of attention to the task. A further test on vigilance confirmed that the ability to sustain attention under monotonous conditions was greatest in subjects with a high tolerance for depressant drugs.

A continuous measure of the heart rate of subjects during the vigilance task showed—as expected—a positive correlation between sedation threshold and heart rate; the anxious individual (least affected by sodium Amytal) tended to show a high level of autonomic activity during normal psychological performance. Further work is being done to define the role of autonomic mechanisms in drug tolerance, and results so far seem to support the hypothesis that variations in drug tolerance are not unrelated to the level of autonomic activity.

Dr. Claridge described a routine psychological test (known as the Archimedes spiral) used to create a visual after-image. The spiral after-effect was used as a measure of central nervous excitability to discriminate between various groups. Investigation of sedation-threshold and spiral after-effect in psychotics (mostly schizophrenics) showed a negative correlation, whereas the correlation was positive in neurotics and normals. Further tests on the psychotic group showed that, as their mental state changed with treatment, the normal balance between the tests was restored. These tests, in conjunction with other forms of diagnosis, had proved useful in distinguishing symptoms of neurosis from those of early schizophrenic breakdown. A further practical application of the tests is in prescribing the amount and type of medication required by the individual patient.

Dr. Claridge indicated some general implications of his results as applied to alcohol and car driving. He pointed out that these wide differences in drug tolerance might complicate any attempt to fix legal limits of intoxication for road users, because the performance of susceptible individuals might be impaired at alcohol levels considerably lower than the legal limit.—Pharm. J., September 9, 1961.

DRUGS IN SPACE

The following note appeared in the monthly report, "Pharmacy in U.S.A." *Pharmaceutical Journal*, Sept. 16, 1961:

"Four drugs were carried by the astronaut, Commander Virgil I. Grissom, U.S.N., as he rocketed into space on July 21. These were morphine, promethazine, amphetamine to stimulate the utilisation of oxygen, and metaraminol to overcome shock effects. These drugs were to be used after landing should they be necessary. According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, if the Redstone rocket's capsule had landed outside the recovery area, the violent rocking of the capsule might have caused seasickness, hence the promethazine; if upon landing he had sustained injuries, the morphine would have relieved his pain, and the other two drugs would have maintained his normal functions until he could be rescued. The drug survival kit presented each drug in a separate vial with a hypodermic needle attached."

VETERINARY DRUG FACTS—U.S.A.

In 1960 the total sales of veterinary products in the U.S. reached \$238.2 million (\$245.7 million in 1959). These figures are based on a survey just finished by the Marketing Research Director of "Drug Topics," Dr. P. C. Olsen. Of these amounts \$71.4m. (73.2) were for biologicals, \$145.4m. (150.8) for pharmaceuticals, and \$19.7m. (20.5) for insecticides.

These figures include those for both groups—farm animals (livestock and poultry) and pet animals. The figures for the farm animals alone are as follows: \$66.6m. (68.7) biologicals, \$133.6m. (139.2) pharmaceuticals, and \$15.9m. (16.6) insecticides. Thus, the small animal business amounts to only a small percentage of the veterinary business; yet both human and veterinary supply houses compete for it.

Among the livestock remedies used are in first place those for mastitis (in 1960 amounting to \$28.5m.), followed by those against helminths (\$16.4m.), scours (\$15.1m.), milk fever (\$8.8m.), pneumonia (\$8.2m.), foot rot (\$6.4m.), breeding difficulties (\$3.9m.), and ketosis (\$3.3m.).

It is estimated that of the total amount of \$238.2m. spent in 1960 for veterinary products, veterinarians obtained 30%, while the druggists' share was 29%, that of feed stores and hatcheries 25%, farm co-operatives and country agents 11% and the remaining outlets 5%.

The future of veterinary firms in the U.S. is with the veterinary profession for livestock remedies and pet biologicals, but for the other animal remedies, druggists and hatcheries are the most important outlets.—Manufacturing Chemist, July, 1961.

INSPECTING THE MURAL

L. to r.: Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Dean of the Victorian College of Pharmacy; the Hon. H. E. Bolte, Premier of Victoria; Mr. F. W. Johnson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria.

—Photo by courtesy of the "Sun News Pictorial."

[An account of the unveiling of the mural appears at page 1115 in this issue.—Ed.]



MEDICAL SECTION

The Journal has pleasure in continuing a new feature this month. These medical notes are contributed by Dr. J. E. Aldred, who is a graduate in medicine and pharmacy.

By training and experience the pharmaceutical chemist is aware of the limitations imposed legally and ethically in relation to prescribing and treatment.

Authoritative knowledge of symptoms and treatment of common ailments however can be of very great value to chemist and customer alike, and can often aid him in reaching a decision as to whether a person should be directed to seek urgent medical advice.

The series will include articles on:

1. Common Diseases and Their Symptoms.
2. Current Trends in Treatment.
3. Therapeutic Notes.
4. Extracts from Medical History.
5. Topical Notes.

COMMON DISEASES AND EVALUATION OF SYMPTOMATOLOGY

ARTICLE NO. 6 — PRESENT SERIES

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND RELATED ORGANS

PART A: Outline of the Physiology of the Stomach

By Dr. J. E. Aldred.

The human stomach is an elongated curved pouch from 10 to 12 inches long and four to five inches in diameter at its widest part, lying almost immediately below the diaphragm across the upper and left portion of the abdominal cavity. The walls of the stomach are composed of smooth muscle fibres arranged from without, inward as a longitudinal layer, circular layer and oblique layer, in that order. The stomach lining is composed of mucous membrane and contains the gastric glands. When the stomach is empty the mucosa is thrown into numerous longitudinal folds called rugae. If pictured as resembling the letter J, then the vertical part is termed the body, the upper part of which expands into a domed cavity termed the fundus, which lies beneath and in contact with the diaphragm.

Three types of glands are found in the gastric mucosa:

1. The cardiac glands which occupy a small area near the cardiac end of the stomach and secrete mucus.
2. The pyloric glands at the pyloric end or outlet of the stomach. These glands secrete an alkaline fluid.
3. Main gastric glands which account for the rest of the glands in the gastric mucosa. In these the gland alveoli are lined by two types of cells: the chief or peptic, which secrete pepsin from an inactive precursor pepsinogen, and the parietal or oxyntic cells, which secrete hydrochloric acid. The main gastric glands secrete the fluid generally called the gastric juice, which is composed of HCl, pepsin, intrinsic factor and mucus.

The healthy stomach secretes gastric juice continuously day and night in varying amounts, depending upon conditions of stimulation, but of the order of 10 to 15 ml per hour at rest. The gastric juice will flow copiously only in response to specific nervous or humoral stimuli, each component of the gastric juice being subject to independent control.

Three phases of gastric secretion are recognised and depend upon the site of origin of the stimulus. These

three phases have been termed the cephalic, gastric and intestinal phases.

The cephalic phase includes both conditioned and unconditioned reflexes. We all know that the taste, sight or smell of food is sufficient to initiate a copious flow of gastric juice. The cephalic phase of gastric secretion is comparatively short in duration, usually no more than 30 minutes, and does little more than initiate gastric digestion. However, the substances liberated during this brief interval are responsible for initiating the second or gastric phase of digestion. Pavlov's classical work contributed much to the elucidation of cephalic phase phenomena. Working with dogs, he had them so prepared that the animals could chew and swallow food which on its passage down the oesophagus or gullet escaped through an opening in the oesophagus without ever reaching the stomach. By such means he was able to collect the gastric secretion uncontaminated by food and secretions above it.

The Gastric Phase of Secretion

Certain foodstuffs or their products when introduced directly into the stomach elicit the secretion of gastric juice usually after a latent period. The volume of juice reaches its peak in approximately two hours and continues for some hours afterwards. The following types of substances will induce such a secretory response: (1) Meat extracts; (2) liver extract; (3) certain foodstuffs, e.g., bread, egg white, meat, milk, and the digestion products of these substances. Distension of the stomach also stimulates gastric secretion. The common effector pathway of these stimulating factors is the gastric hormone, gastrin, the existence of which was postulated in 1906 by Edkins. Presumably the presence of food next to the pyloric mucosa leads to the liberation of gastrin, which is then carried by the blood stream to the glands of the gastric mucosa, causing them to secrete.

Gastrin is a protein of low molecular weight, closely resembling secretin in its chemical properties. It

stimulates the stomach to secrete a juice which is poor in pepsin but rich in acid; it is believed to act specifically on the oxytic cells.

There are some further aspects to gastric secretion which must be mentioned. One is the inhibitory action which the direct introduction of fat into the stomach has on the secretion of both HCl and pepsin. It is believed that a humoral mechanism employing the hormone enterogastrone is responsible for this inhibition.

Further, as might be expected from the complex mechanisms involved, there is a rather characteristic gastric response to various foodstuffs in respect of volume and composition of secretion.

The third or intestinal phase of gastric secretion is initiated when certain foodstuffs or secretagogues come in contact with the intestinal mucosa. It has been shown that not all food materials will elicit a response in this phase of gastric secretion. For example, raw meat or liver placed directly in the duodenum will not cause secretion.

Apart from the above considerations, variations in gastric secretion may also be constitutional, varying from individual to individual, so that different personalities and different physical builds may be associated with different types of gastric secretion. Secretion is markedly affected by the emotions, being greatly inhibited by feelings such as anger, resentment and anxiety. Prolonged periods of emotional tension may thus lead to engorgement and hypersecretion in the stomach.

Gastric Motility

This phase of gastric function is deserving of a little study if we are to fully appreciate certain aspects of the therapeutics of conditions of the stomach to be discussed in a subsequent article. Gastric contractions are of two types: (i) short vigorous peristaltic contractions lasting about 30 seconds each; (ii) smaller rhythmic contractions—tonus rhythm—occurring during rest from one to three times a minute. The movements mix up the gastric contents and intermittently carry small amounts through the pylorus. Both types of gastric movements may be markedly increased by emotions such as resentment and inhibited by others such as fear. They are also inhibited by the ingestion of cold water and by fatty foods, and accelerated by the intake of proteins, broths and chemical irritants. Both types of gastric contraction may be increased during hunger, whilst tonus rhythm is lessened when the stomach is full. The emptying time of the stomach varies widely in different individuals, depending partly upon constitution and partly on the preceding factors. The average normal time is from 1½ to 4½ hours. Emptying is slowest with dry, solid, mixed meals containing fat, and is quickest with fluid meals containing sugar but no fats.

The Stomach has the Following Functions

1. Digestion:

Much has already been said in the preceding discussion. Briefly, foodstuffs are softened and mixed, whilst pepsin in the presence of HCl converts proteins to peptones. Sugars and starches are little affected during gastric digestion. There is practically no absorption of foods or fluids from the stomach other than alcohol and water.

2. Protection of the Small Intestine from Injury:

The stomach, because of its reservoir function and placement preceding the intestine, protects the small intestine from thermal, chemical and mechanical irritants. Hot and cold food and drink are brought to body temperature; the gastric juice dilutes chemical irritants, such as alcohol, and softens hard particles. The stomach attempts protection of its own mucosa by secreting mucus.

3. The Acid Barrier of the Stomach:

The free HCl of the gastric juice is a very efficient germicide. It rapidly destroys streptococci swallowed from mouth, nose and throat, as well as many—but not all—organisms present in contaminated food and drink.

4. Haemopoietic Function:

Gastric juice contains the "intrinsic factor" of Castle, a substance necessary for the absorption of the "extrinsic factor" now recognised as cyanocobalamin and which is present in protein. Breakdown in this mechanism results in pernicious anaemia, which is associated with absence of gastric juice, known as "histamine fast achlorhydria," because of lack of the main glands of the stomach to produce HCl even under stimulation of histamine, a powerful stimulant of the chief cells.

Free HCl also helps conversion of the iron in food into a form whence it is easily absorbed and made available for the production of haemoglobin.

In summary then: the stomach is a muscular pouch which acts as the first reservoir for foodstuffs after they have passed down the oesophagus. It is lined by glands which secrete gastric juice consisting principally of pepsin and HCl. The stomach initiates certain phases of digestion only and passes small quantities of its contents at intervals to the intestine where digestion is completed. The motility and secreting power of the stomach which together typify its action are subject to a complex state of nervous and humoral control. Interference with and aberrations of these latter combined actions constitute in many cases aetiological factors underlying many gastric disorders.

The next article will deal with certain of these disorders, their symptoms and treatment.

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Some Applications of Pharmaceutical Science In Modern Industrial Development

By Russell Callister, H. W. Woods Travelling Scholar.

The project contained two main phases:—

- A. To study modern pharmaceutical development in relation to pharmaceutical manufacturing, and especially in regard to the manufacture of antibiotics.
- B. To investigate pharmacy courses in general, and especially those designed to prepare graduates for a career in industry.

A. I began work in the pharmaceutical pilot plant of Charles Pfizer & Company in New York to obtain a basic grounding in methods and equipment in use. Later, I had an opportunity of working in the pharmaceutical production department at Glaxo Laboratories in England. To complete my survey, I was able to visit many prominent pharmaceutical manufacturing plants in U.S.A., England and Switzerland.

Efficient manufacture is dependent on good planning and good control. There are several stages from raw material to the finished product. They are:—

- I. Ordering and receiving of raw materials.
- II. Dispensing.
- III. Manufacture.
- IV. Packaging.
- V. Control.

I.—Ordering and Receiving of Raw Materials

Batches of products are planned in the light of a sales forecast which is reviewed periodically. The records of the stock are often collated by using an I.B.M. or similar system. Information is fed into digital computers set for specified programmes. The results are interpreted by trained operators and this system allows for the rapid turnover of raw materials.

These machines save on time and accuracy. Besides maintaining stock records, they are used for sales analysis, distribution planning, payroll and interpretation of results of clinical trials.

On delivery to the plant, the weight of each container is checked, labels are attached showing the batch number, and planning and control are notified. Raw materials are usually held in a receiving or quarantine area until they have been passed by the control laboratory, which checks identity, purity, etc. New labels of a specific colour or shape are attached to each container, or the original labels are stamped "Passed by control."

Solids are packed in bags or drums and are best handled by stacking on pallets and then moving with fork-lift trucks. These can stack to a height of eighteen feet, either in piles or on open shelves. Some manufacturers will supply goods already stacked on pallets, and this facilitates unloading and warehousing.

Many liquids used in large quantities—such as Syrup, Arachis Oil, Liquid Paraffin—are supplied in bulk. They are pumped from a truck to a large storage tank; then direct to the manufacturing area.

Many plants are now operating entirely in the metric system. Many others are gradually changing all their formulae measurements, etc., from avoirdupois to metric. One firm was using decimal parts of the avoirdupois system, e.g., 0.1 lb. This trend toward metric measurements is growing and has reached Australia. Already the volume of many liquid packs is expressed in millilitres, with the imperial equivalent below.

II.—Dispensing

The formula is normally sent to the drug room, where the materials are accurately weighed and allowances made for variations of potency from 100 per cent. The identity and weight is double checked before labelling with name, weight and formula for which required. Before despatch, this is checked again by a supervisor.

III.—Manufacture

Liquids. Solutions are usually prepared in stainless steel or glass-lined tanks. These vessels must fulfil a variety of functions for any one product and be suitable for the manufacture of a wide range of products. The operator must be well trained, as the concepts of temperature, time and agitation vary with the products and are significantly different with large and small volumes.

The weight and appearance of the ingredients are checked against the formula card and also their actual addition to the tank. Bulk liquids, e.g., Sorbitol solution, Glycerin, Alcohol, are often added via a pipe from a storage tank. A pump is activated when the valve is opened in the manufacturing area. The flow of liquid is recorded on a meter and is automatically cut off at the pre-set volume. One firm was experimenting with a load cell under one corner of a mixing tank to record automatically the weight of the mix and ingredients as added.

When completed, the solution is transferred to a holding tank, until approved by analytical control. The tank is labelled with the name of product, batch number, date of manufacture and initials of operator and supervisor. When ready for packing, a pipe is connected between the tank and filling line. This connection is carefully checked for identity before filling is commenced.

Wm. Merrell have developed an automatic system for the manufacture of one of their main products—a mouth wash and throat antiseptic. Four solutions, three vehicles and one concentrate are pumped from individual storage tanks into a central mixing tank and thence to a holding tank. The pumps connected to each of the four solutions operate at different rates and so add different volumes to the mixing tank. The specific gravity of the product is automatically checked and any variation indicates incorrect mixing and stops the pumps.

Once the level of the solution in the holding tank falls below a predetermined level, all four pumps are simultaneously activated. Should the level of one of the four primary solutions fall below an indicator, then the whole system is stopped. This product is filled continuously and regular manual checks are made on the operation.

Many thickened solutions pick up air on agitation in the mixing tank, which is not removed on passing through a homogeniser. Should the product contain an antibiotic or readily oxidised compound, the solution is deaerated, using a versator. In this apparatus the solution is pumped at a controlled rate on to a rapidly rotating drum under vacuum. The liquid is thrown outwards and picked up by a pipe at the periphery. It is

then stored in well-filled containers under a head of inert gas, e.g., nitrogen.

Ointments and Creams. The preparation of ointments and creams is partly a problem of the handling of the ingredients and partly of mixing. As with other products, the larger the batch size the better, provided the apparatus is not overloaded.

Fats and waxes are melted and then strained through a 100-mesh or 200-mesh sieve before pumping into a mixing vessel. These vessels need both heating and cooling attachments and efficient stirrers and scrapers. The heating jacket should extend down to the outlet of the vessel, otherwise this may become blocked by solidified product. Electric mantles which can heat sections of the vessel appear most efficient.

Insoluble solids are best added by making a concentrated slurry with one of the liquid ingredients. This is then added to the preparation at a suitable stage. The final product is normally milled to ensure even distribution and texture. This is done with a homogeniser, a roller mill or comminuting mill.

One experimental layout for making creams included an "ice cream" cooler connected with the heating and mixing vessel. The mix was re-cycled through the cooler until a few degrees above the solidifying temperature and then run into collecting drums. The cooler was fed with brine in the outside jacket and there was a rotating shaft in the centre with two knives which scraped the walls of the cylinder. This produced quick cooling, good mixing and some crushing of particles.

Sterile Products. Cleanliness and good technique are vital to conform with control specifications. Manufacture is fairly standard and I will note only a few features.

Most ampoules and vials are washed in special machines or adapted dish washers. One firm was using ultrasonic vibrations in water containing detergent to clean plastic containers.

Solutions may be sterilised in one of several ways, depending on the composition and stability to heat. Heat labile solutions are filtered through a candle or millipore filter. The latter is a metal filter in which a special filter paper is placed and then the filter is assembled and autoclaved. Filtration is carried out using positive or negative pressure.

Some autoclaves can be modified for gas sterilisation. This is a slower process than with moist heat and there are wide differences in the conditions used—the gas, ethylene oxide or formaldehyde, percentage of gas, relative humidity, temperature, time. Two firms have been experimenting with sterilisation, using electron accelerators. This method is at present unsuitable, for, although sterility may be obtained, discolouration is likely in the glass or product, or distortion of polyethylene containers.

Ampoules are all inspected. Normally this is done by eye by trained personnel; but R.C.A. have invented an electronic inspector. Ampoules fall on to a platform one by one, are spun, and then a beam of light is projected through on to an electronic eye. Any floaters, foreign particles or turbidity is detected and the ampoule rejected.

Paper labels on ampoules are being replaced by labels stencilled directly on to the glass. These labels do not wash off, but are necessarily smaller and more cramped.

Tablets. Most tablet compressing areas are air conditioned, as the percentage of moisture in the tablet is often critical. The operators carry out regular checks on weight and appearance, while these and hardness, thickness and disintegration are checked by control.

Wet granulations of powders, prior to compression, are normally spread on trays and dried in ovens. This is a time-consuming process and heated rotating drums

were found to be about three times faster. A new machine—the fluidised bed drier—is faster, again with little attrition between granules. The wet granulation is placed in a perspex cylinder with a perforated base. Air flows in from below at a definite temperature and rate. The granules are suspended in the air and dried individually. One model is said to dry 80 Kg. of water wet granulation in thirty minutes.

Wm. Merrell developed a method to wet and dry the granulation in the one piece of apparatus. The blend is enclosed in a six-foot pan equipped with baffles and water or granulating fluid is sprayed in at high pressure, with the pan slowly rotating. When granules have formed they are dried, the pan itself being heated, while hot air is blown in from the front. This handles 250 Kg. of blend in three to four hours and produces good granules with a minimum of handling. Much experimenting is required to obtain the correct conditions for granule formation.

The Rotapress is one of the newest tablet machines on the market. It is a rotary machine with 29-55 sets of punches and is capable of producing 930-5280 tablets per minute. It is fitted with an induced die feed for this high-speed operation and this is very clean in operation.

The Drycoata (Manesty) is a very popular machine for the manufacture of tablets containing incompatible drugs, or for sustained release medication. It is a rotary machine and produces coated tablets by compression, both the tablet core and finished tablet being produced on the same machine in the one interrupted process. The core is made relatively soft to assist the binding of the coating and giving more effective control over disintegration.

A few firms had a layout for the continuous production of tablets. Tablets were produced by slugging or by wet granulation, using a semi-automatic process with a minimum of handling. Such a layout is only possible with record sales.

There has been little change in the method or art of sugar coating tablets for many years. In England, many firms are changing from three-foot to five-foot coating pans. Only a little more time and effort is required to coat 4-6 times the number of tablets in the one large pan.

One firm has partly automated the process, completing the whole coating in the one pan without removing the tablets. They are sealed one afternoon and dried in the pan overnight. This is rotated several times every half-hour during the night to prevent sticking. One American University was experimenting with doing the whole job automatically. Solutions were sprayed on at definite intervals, while the air supply remained constant and the pan rotated continuously.

Film coating is quicker than sugar coating and requires less attention. The tablets are suspended in a column of air and then sprayed with coating solutions—a thin layer covering the tablet.

Many firms print their name on the surface of coated tablets with a monogram printing machine to avoid substitution. Eli Lilly identify their tablets by specks of coloured gelatin, which are included in the tablet blend.

Capsules. Hard capsules are manufactured by only two firms in the United States. The usual filling machine separates the two sections in a plate-like mould. The bottom section passes under an auger filler and then the two sections are forced together. After filling, the capsules require dusting to remove surplus powder. This is usually done with coarse salt in a revolving pan, or by shaking with salt on a sieve.

I saw two machines for making soft capsules. One of these contained a liquid and the other a powder. The gelatin comes from the machine in a thin sheet, is sucked into moulds by vacuum, and then the medica-

ments are injected. The other section of the capsule is moulded on, cut from the sheet and then carefully dried. Later these capsules are inspected manually, as with hard gelatin capsules.

IV.—Packaging

Most plants use a central packaging area rather than several areas each closely linked with the relevant manufacturing area. Finished goods are stacked on pallets and removed with a truck or placed on a conveyor belt running to the warehouse.

Some packaging lines are most complex. The bottles are unscrambled and lined up on a belt, blasted with air to remove dust and then pass under a mechanical or electronic counter for filling. Next the bottles have cotton wool inserted in the necks, a cap is placed on and then screwed tight. Labels are applied and medical literature is folded. The carton is folded and the bottle is placed in the carton with the literature. These cartons are usually filled into outers by hand. A variety of electronic gadgets are positioned along the length of these lines as checks on efficiency, e.g., correct fill, label on container, cartons full. The more automated the machinery the less flexible it is for varying jobs. The degree of mechanisation on the packing floor was much greater in the United States than in England.

I was most impressed with the cleanliness, tidiness and lighting of the packaging areas. The teams always completely finish a job and then clean up all traces of it before starting anything else.

All packages are carefully designed and should be attractive, convenient, protective and economical. The stability of the whole package—container, cap, label, ink, adhesive—is tested under varying conditions of light, heat and humidity. There is an apparatus—the Fadeometer—for testing the effect of U.V. light on the inks, dyes and products. Plastics are replacing glass for some containers, as they are cheaper, lighter and stronger. Many I.V. solutions are now packed in plastic bags instead of glass bottles.

V.—Control

The cost of control is the price of insurance for good reliable products. One firm stated this to be 2 per cent. of sales, while another stated that 10 per cent. of the staff were engaged in quality control. The director of control is directly responsible to the president of the company.

The Control Department sets all the specifications for the plant and maintains these throughout production. Formula cards with the recipe and instructions are issued by control. All raw materials are checked before being released for use. Records are maintained of all weighings and drugs used in manufacture and authenticated by an authorised person. Roving inspectors check the Production Department, which must co-operate closely with control. They take samples of intermediates during production and of finished products. Samples collected for assay are never returned. They are either destroyed or stored at room temperature for up to five years.

Manufactured products are fully examined prior to packing—physical, chemical and biological tests being used. Each laboratory sets up its own manual of tests, combining some from the B.P., U.S.P. and their own experience. As a result, the combination of tests is more rigorous than in either of these books. After packing, the finished products are again examined for conformity to specifications. The laboratories are all well equipped for instrumental analysis. Many time-saving devices are used—semi-automatic balances, recording U.V. and I.R., spectrophotometers, etc. One laboratory recorded the assay results on I.B.M. type cards.

Techniques. Many of the new manufacturing plants

are built on one or two levels and have all the production localised on the one floor. This simplifies material handling and speeds the flow of goods.

The Upjohn plant in Kalamazoo is new and covers 23 acres. All the services—heating, cafeterias, hospital, maintenance, etc.—are located in the basement and the ground floor is reserved entirely for production. Incoming raw materials are received by truck and rail along the length of one side of the building and outgoing goods are picked up from the opposite side. Each department runs across the width of the building and is quite separate from its neighbours. The Chemical Control and Bottle Washing Departments are centrally located, while quality control and planning are on a mezzanine floor. Owing to the large size of the plant, a fleet of small electric trucks is needed for messages, collecting, samples, etc. These travel quickly along wide service aisles. The doors into the departments are activated by electric eyes or by pull cords. Often mirrors are placed at corners to avoid collisions.

Safety is stressed most strongly in the United States. Any person entering any manufacturing area of many plants must wear safety glasses. Many technicians also wear safety shoes, which have protective steel toe-caps. Moving machinery is protected behind guards, the opening of which automatically halts the machine. Electric starter buttons are conveniently located at the front of the machines and have safety guards so that they cannot be accidentally switched on.

In all chemical manufacturing areas no smoking is allowed, due to the inflammable solvents being used. In some areas it is forbidden to possess matches and cigarette lighters and these must be given up before entry. Showers and eye baths are provided in manufacturing areas, in case of splashing or burns. Frequent meetings discuss suggestions and ideas—from both the management and employees.

Automation. Automatic machinery is being used more and more extensively by manufacturers. Although machines are initially very costly and require maintenance, they have a higher output and efficiency than the personnel they replace. Costs may be reduced by increasing batch sizes, as the setting up and cleaning times of equipment are constant and this reduces the overall manufacturing time. Methods must also be streamlined and materials handled efficiently.

Many machines are available for material handling—weighing, counting, packing, etc. I saw three types of tablet and one liquid preparation being made with little manual control. Many manufacturing processes lend themselves to automatic control. All that is required electronically is sequence, variable programme, stage indicator, timer and alarm. I think that sterile manufacture would be a very suitable field for electronic control.

Research and Development. Every company has a research section endeavouring to find new and better drugs. Often this section occupies several buildings and includes chemistry, pharmacology, bacteriology, etc. A pathogen-free small animal breeding unit has been established by I.C.I. at Alderley Edge to exclude disease (one of the variables) from animals used in experiments. Much work is being carried out in the fields of cancer, heart and mental ailments, T.B., etc.

New drugs are formulated and fabricated into new products in the Pharmaceutical Pilot Plant. Here, equipment similar to that used in production is available for small scale batches. The proposed method is tried and then the product examined and tested. Tests on a new product take at least one year. The clinical, analytical and storage data, together with the formula, labelling and samples, must be submitted to the F.D.A. for approval prior to marketing in the United States.

Radio Pharmaceuticals. There are only two producers of radio-active pharmaceuticals in the U.S. These products are gaining in importance and there are now

seven radio-active preparations in the U.S.P. and two in the B.P. They are used diagnostically, therapeutically and in assays.

Deliveries can be made anywhere in the U.S. within 24 hours. Squibb have a unique machine to assay individually and sort Sodium Radioiodine Capsules. Preparations are pre-calibrated 24 hours in advance, so that they will be 100 per cent. potent at the time of arrival. The bottles are packed in a tin container, also containing a lead shield. This is then firmly packed in a cardboard carton. Sales can only be made to persons licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission. Technicians need to be trained in the handling of these materials and made aware of possible dangers.

Manufacture of Antibiotics. The production of antibiotics is a somewhat standard procedure conforming to a general pattern:—

Master Culture,
Build-up Phase,
Fermentation,
Recovery,
Clarification and Crystallisation.

Relatively small differences of conditions may affect the yield of final product. Even with a patented process, where a sample of the organism must be submitted, the method as outlined need only be practical. Every manufacturer carefully guards the details, modifications and yields of his process—his secrets—and I could not get more than a general picture of antibiotic production.

Production. A sample of the organism is taken from the dormant master culture and grown on solid medium. The growth is examined, as the strains are specialised and somewhat unstable, as the result of many mutations. Next it is washed off and transferred aseptically in a sterile room to several flasks of broth. These are shaken at the optimum growth temperature for several days. This primary seed is next transferred to a small fermenter and after growth this secondary seed is transferred to the main fermenter.

The growth medium frequently has a corn steep liquor base, together with essential additives. This is prepared in a large tank and then pumped over to the fermenter. It is sterilised either by passing through a series of steam coils under pressure or in the fermenter itself.

Most fermenters are cooled with water coils during production. The fermentation is controlled automatically by regulating the air supply, temperature, stirring and anti-foam. Samples are taken every four hours and the broth is harvested on a definite day, due to the scheduling for continuous batch production.

The broth is pumped to a holding tank, where filter aid may be added and the pH adjusted. The mycelium is filtered off, using a plate and frame or stainless steel rotary vacuum filter. The activity is extracted, using a Podbieliak two-phase spinning extractor. Rates of flow of filtrate and immiscible solvent are controlled by flow meters. These can handle 7-30 gallons per minute, in some cases without even filtering off the mycelium. The antibiotic is concentrated by solvent extraction in acid and alkaline media. Some antibiotics—Neomycin and Streptomycin—are extracted by adsorption in resin columns and then eluted and concentrated, then clarified, precipitated, filtered, dried, milled and assayed.

Research and Development. The search for new antibiotics is continuous and soil samples are collected from all parts of the world and tested. The samples are shaken with sterile water, spread on plates, and individual colonies isolated. These are identified on morphology, bacterial spectrum and by paper chromatography and spectrophotometric methods. Half of the cultures isolated are inactive and only about 2 per cent. are novel.

Should the mould be new and possess some antibacterial activity, it is then grown in a shake flask. Here it is examined daily for potency and its peculiarities in relation to growth conditions, by assays on nitrogen

content, total sugars, etc. If the mould is still satisfactory, tests are then conducted in a 15-litre fermenter. The filtrate is collected for preliminary microbiological, chemical and pharmacological testing. While over 2000 antibiotics have been discovered, all but about seventeen have been rejected, mainly because of their high toxicity.

The pilot plant is responsible for scale-up experiments from shake flasks to large fermenters. New organisms and new strains are grown in 15-litre, 60-litre, 100-gallon and 1200-gallon fermenters while experimenting to find the optimum conditions for growth. Variations can be made in the chemical composition, pH, etc. of the medium, or in the physical conditions of growth.

The mycelium, after extraction and solvent removal, is often dried, milled, assayed and blended with soya bean as an animal food supplement. Antibiotics themselves, e.g., Terramycin, Albamycin, are added in low concentrations to animal foods to increase productivity, growth rate and as an anti-infective. Also there is a wide range of veterinary antibiotic products specifically formulated for animal diseases.

The Australian Market. The local market is very small in comparison with many other countries, but the high standard of living results in a demand for the best and latest drugs. Many overseas firms are very interested in Australia and have established manufacturing plants here and these will grow as the country grows. Pharmacists-trained pharmacists must be available to staff these plants as they expand. Most overseas firms prefer local management, provided trained personnel are available.

Pharmacists are very versatile and are employed in a wide variety of positions in industry. Many firms employ large numbers of chemical engineers in development and production. Science graduates tend to keep to their major field of study and work in control, development or research. Pharmacists may be found in pharmaceutical research, quality control, production, sales and administration. Both pharmacists and other scientists are paid about the same salary on graduation from college. This is less than the pharmacist would obtain in retail, but on promotion he has greater potentialities. Also, there are many benefits in working for a large firm—insurance, bonuses, retirement plans, educational assistance, etc.

B. Academic Training for a Career in Manufacturing Pharmacy

The requirements for the degree B.Sc. or B.Pharm. are somewhat similar in the United States and United Kingdom. In the former there are usually two years' general work before starting pharmacy proper. The remaining three years are parallel in both countries, with some specialisation in the final year.

A period of practical training then follows. In the U.S. this consists of one year's work under a pharmacist, and registration is completed after passing a practical and forensic examination. In the U.K. the practical training is obligatory for Diploma students and optional for B.Pharm. graduates. It must be served under specified conditions in a Retail pharmacy, Manufacturing Laboratory or Hospital Pharmacy Dispensary. A forensic examination completes the requirements for M.P.S. registration.

At the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science all students study the following subjects in their final year:—

Manufacturing Pharmacy and Dispensing,
Pharmacy and Chemistry of Medicinals,
Pharmacology,
Public Health,
Professional Pharmacy,
Jurisprudence.

Individual interests and specialities can be studied under electives, which make up 23 per cent. of the total credit for the year.

The School of Pharmacy at San Francisco does not

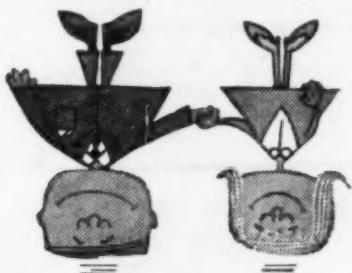
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If you would like a stereo of our little bouncing friends—drop a line to the Advertising Division, Sydney. A "Sam and Mary" stereo will be forwarded by return mail. Two sizes available: 1½" or 2½" in depth—specify size required.



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And why shouldn't they be! As the "stars" of the Nyal PLURAVIT TV commercials (being telecast NOW in your state) they're doing a wonderful job, persuading your customers to **ADD PLURAVIT** to their diet, whenever they "slow down . . . fast."

But the wonderful work that Sam and Mary are doing for you on TV is but part of the PLURAVIT promotion story.

In addition to year-round TV advertising, PLURAVIT is being "read about" in full-page colour advertisements in The "Australian Women's Weekly" and "Woman's Day."

Supporting the penetration of these national women's magazines into provincial areas is a nation-wide, "spot" radio campaign, using both recorded and straight radio announcer advertisements. Now, not only have you the *best formula*, backed by the well-known Nyal name;

the *best packaging*; and the *best point-of-sale merchandising material*; you also have the *best all-round Advertising*.

Add all this to the already-proven benefits of supporting NYAL—"Chemists' Only" distribution; long profit; free goods; returning customers; and you have mighty convincing reasons why PLURAVIT should be on display in your pharmacy, *all the time*: why PLURAVIT should be ready, on the "tip-of-the-tongue," whenever a customer asks about multi-vitamins; why PLURAVIT, and the complete NYAL Vitamin range, should always be in ample supply.

RELIEF FOR
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DIRECTIONS:

Gently massage completely into the affected parts. Vigorous rubbing is not required. The cream should be kept away from the eyes.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

25-gramme tube (approx.) containing:
Glycol salicylate 2.00%
Methyl nicotinate 0.75%
Oleoresin of capicum 0.20%

WARMING, SOOTHING • NON-GREASY • NON-STAINING



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SYDNEY and MELBOURNE

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include manufacturing pharmacy among the compulsory subjects in the final year. The subjects are:—

Medical Parasitology and Mycology,
Special Topics in Pharmacology,
Survey of Drug Product Formulation,
Seminar in Pharmacy,
Vitamins and Hormones,
Orientation in Medicine.

However, electives make up half the credits for the year and those recommended for manufacturing pharmacy include:—

Fall Semester	Manufacturing Pharmacy, Advanced Pharmaceutical Analysis and Control, History of Pharmacy, External Drug Products, Hospital Pharmacy, Veterinary Products, Accounting.
Spring Semester	Selected Topics in Drug Product Formulation, Hospital Pharmacy, Biological Products, Parenteral Products.

Most manufacturing courses are designed to familiarise the student with equipment in use and common processes. The course at the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, includes lectures on the following topics:—

Handling of Materials in the Manufacturing Plant,
Development of Manufacturing Pharmacy,
Tablets—Mixing,

Granulation,
Compression,
Formulation,
Controls,

Tablet Coating,
Fluid Mixing,
Filtration,
Dispersions.

Parenteral Solutions,
Antibiotics and Vaccine Manufacture,
F.D.A. Regulations,
Patents and Trade Marks,
Duplication and Substitution,
Organisation of Manufacturing Plants,
Sales of Manufactured Products,
Market Research,
Modern Trends.

In the final year at London University the student studies any two of the following subjects:—

Pharmaceutical Chemistry,
Pharmaceutical Engineering Science,
Pharmaceutics,
Pharmacognosy,
Pharmacology.

Each subject consists of two six-hour practical periods and three one-hour lectures weekly. The Pharmaceutical Engineering Science Course is unique and deals with basic principles of Physics, Design and Engineering. The lecture syllabus includes:—

Introductory Drawing and Sketching,
Fluid Flow,
Heat Transfer,
Evaporation,
Safety,
Materials of Construction,
Crystallisation,
Diffusional Processes,
Distillation,
Drying,
Separation Processes.

Students planning on entering retail pharmacy normally study Pharmacy Administration, Drug Products and perhaps Formulation or Pharmacology as electives. The electives allowed by different schools vary from

0-50 per cent. of the final year credit. Although students specialise in different fields, all gain the same Bachelor's Degree. Later, with a change of interest, it is possible to transfer to another branch of pharmacy.

In Australia we should make allowances for students wishing to pursue fields other than retail pharmacy. Electives should be arranged in the final year covering Manufacturing Pharmacy, Hospital Pharmacy, Advanced Work leading to research and, of course, Retail. These should form 25 per cent. of the year's work.

Product development and formulation courses may overlap with manufacturing when larger batches than can be produced by hand are required. In the actual manufacturing courses, there is usually little time for product development; although at Ohio University students are given projects on formulating and manufacturing a product.

Some degree of familiarity with machines and methods is desirable for students before graduation. A laboratory can be set up with a limited amount of machinery to produce a variety of products. The number of machines and their size depends on the number of students, batch sizes and volume of output. Most laboratories have the following:—

Tablets: Mixer,
Blender,
Drying Oven,
Granulator,
Compressing Machines—Single Punch and Rotary,
Coating Pans.

Liquids: Jacketed Stainless Steel Tanks,
and Portable Mixers,
Creams: Filtration Unit,
Homogeniser,
Roller Mill,
Colloid Mill,
Measuring and Weighing Equipment.

Parenterals may be handled in this course or separately. They require:—

Still,
Ampoule Filler and Sealer,
Autoclave,
Hot Air Oven,
Sterile Area.

Most schools have good contacts with industry, whose representatives assist the teaching by holding tours over their plants and by gifts of machinery. Staff members often act as consultants and their problems help keep the course abreast of modern developments.

Students work in the laboratories either alone or in pairs. Usually they carry a job right through from the raw materials to the finished product and occasionally also pack it. In other schools the students work on unit processes, e.g., granulations, ointments, stock control, tablet coating. The controls employed vary with the school, and also with the proposed use of the product. At Philadelphia students check delivery dockets, requests for analysis, manufacturing sheets and assay of product, even though the products are discarded. Most schools which manufacture products for human use have good supervisory control and only potent products are assayed. Parenterals are subjected to all the usual chemical, bacteriological and pyrogen tests.

At Purdue University the Pharmacy School is linked with the student health service. Prescriptions written by the University doctors, for any of the 15,000 students, are dispensed at the model pharmacy operated by the Pharmacy School. There is a University Formulary and over 60 per cent. of the prescriptions are prepared in the manufacturing section. All students in their fourth year spend one term in manufacturing. Batches are small, for greater variety, and all details and weights are noted on manufacturing control sheets and

checked by a supervisor. The control is supervisory and not chemical.

Several other Universities manufacture on a commercial scale. At Wisconsin, products are made primarily for teaching purposes and many are supplied to State institutions. The Illinois College of Pharmacy has a huge manufacturing laboratory and supplies large quantities of products to an adjoining hospital. This appears to be of primary importance.

Most Universities provide opportunities for graduates to continue study for higher degrees. In the United States the student must attend courses in major or minor fields and complete a research project.

These general programmes are available:

General Pharmacy,
Pharmacy Administration,
Analytical Pharmacy,
Manufacturing Pharmacy,
Hospital Pharmacy,
Pharmaceutical Chemistry,
Pharmacognosy,
Pharmacology,
History of Pharmacy.

At Columbia University the following courses are compulsory for M.Sc. candidates:

Projects in Drug Product Development,
Physical Chemistry,
Advanced Organic Chemistry,
Graduate Biochemistry.

A Ph.D. candidate must complete the requirements for M.Sc. and—

Modes of Drug Action,
Chemical Thermodynamics,
Kinetics,
Pharmaceutical Analysis.

Besides these compulsory subjects, electives must be taken to reach a set number of hours of course work.

The American system for the award of post-graduate degrees is quite different from the English system. Here there is no set course work, the graduates' time being fully occupied with research in one subject in a University department.

Pharmaceutics. Pharmaceutics courses are being extended in most schools. Now Dispensing, Microbiology, Parenterals, Aseptic Preparations, Aerosols and Radio-isotopes are all found under this broad heading.

Some laboratories are equipped with telephones for receiving prescriptions, while others use photostat copies of actual prescriptions. Refrigerators, hotplates, electric stirrers, ovens and autoclaves appear standard equipment. Many colleges seem to have followed the trend away from dispensing. This was most apparent in the United Kingdom, where much time was devoted to formulating and then testing the physical and chemical characteristics of the product.

Many schools in the United States had model pharmacies. These appeared very good, as they are the only real contact the student had with retail pharmacy during his academic course.

Some of these pharmacies are fully operative, staffed by a roster of senior students under qualified supervision. Others are used in pharmaceutics courses where the students handle and discuss products, but are not open for dispensing to the public. A third group are inoperative, being rather like museums. They are mainly used for display purposes, shop lay-out, marketing and product comparison and evaluation.

Many new Pharmacy Schools are included in a Health Sciences Building. The Pharmacy School usually remains a complete entity and students do not take lectures in other schools. This is partly due to difficulties of scheduling and partly due to the extent and bias of other courses. Normally there is plenty of co-operation and reciprocity at graduate level. Private Pharmacy Schools are becoming rarer. There are only two in the United States, all the others being associated with a

University. This is most desirable, as it provides facilities for post-graduate study, extensive libraries, state finance, etc.

Over 85 per cent. of the Pharmacy Schools I visited provided elective subjects for students in their final year. Surely if the Australian course is three years of full-time study, as in the United States and United Kingdom, then we can also offer some electives.

The majority of prescriptions compounded today are prepared for the chemist by the manufacturer. It is imperative that the colleges endeavour to train students for employment in the pharmaceutical industry. This industry has blossomed in the past two decades and needs trained personnel to keep pace with the rapid expansion in Australia and throughout the world. Provision should be made to train students in manufacturing pharmacy to bring our pharmacy courses into line with those operating overseas.

ASTRINGENT AND ANTIMICROBIAL SUBSTANCES

Extract from "The Retail Chemist," July, 1961.

In proprietary deodorants there may be either astringent substances having an antiperspirant action, antimicrobial substances which inhibit the bacteria and yeast-like fungi causing decomposition of the residual perspiration, or a combination of the two. Some compounds, of course, possess both types of activity in some degree. The following is a list of substances which diminish perspiration after local application; while it is not complete, it includes most of the antiperspirants used in proprietary products:

Aluminium chloride
Aluminium chlorhydrate
Aluminium chlorhydroxy-lactate
Aluminium sulphate
Aluminium sulphamate
Aluminium phenolsulphonate
Aluminium citrate
Aluminium potassium sulphate
Aluminium ammonium sulphate
Aluminium sulphocarbonate
Dichloro-aluminium acetate
Aluminium acetate
Aluminium acetotartrate
Aluminium methane disulphate
Benzoic acid
Boric acid
Zinc salicylate
Zinc sulphocarbonate
Zinc peroxide
Zinc sulphamate
Tannic acid
Tannates
Zirconium lactate

Although any effective antimicrobial compound should in theory have deodorant properties when applied to the skin, the following have been shown to be particularly effective:

Hexamine
Sodium hexametaphosphate
Hexachlorophene
Actamer
Oxyquinoline salts
Chlorothymol
Chloramine T.
Dequalinium chloride
Peroxides
Sodium bicarbonate
Perborates
Esters of para-hydroxybenzoic acid
Tyrothricin
Hedaquinium chloride
Cetylpyridinium chloride
C.T.A.B.
Benzalkonium chloride

SIGMA PENICILLIN

EYE DROPS SET

30,000 u. per $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

P.B. ITEM 592



AVAILABLE IN A
PACK CONTAINING
**VIAL OF BUFFERED
PENICILLIN POWDER
BOTTLE OF
PRESERVATISED SALINE**

*The convenient, economical method of
dispensing "Penicillin Eye Drops"*

SIMPLY TRANSFER THE DRY PENICILLIN TO THE BOTTLE
OF PRESERVATISED SALINE AND SHAKE TO DISSOLVE.

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Rumbles Ltd., Perth, W.A. Queensland Druggists Ltd., Brisbane, Qld.

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SUSTAINED ACTION* GLYCERYL TRINITRATE

for
day-long
night-long
PROTECTION

in
**ANGINA
PECTORIS**

DOSAGE:

Initially two 1/25 gr. tablets daily,
— one in the morning and one
at bedtime — then adjust to
individual patient's response.

SUSTAC TABLETS

Available in two strengths
gr. 1/25 (2.6 mg.) Bottles of 100
gr. 1/10 (6.5 mg.) Bottles of 100

Glyceryl trinitrate is still the drug of choice among all vasodilators.

One SUSTAC tablet gives continuous and controlled release of glyceryl trinitrate independent of pH for 12 hours after ingestion.

Sustac is known as Nitroglyn in the U.S. and some other overseas countries.

*one tablet lasts the day

*one tablet lasts the night



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Prescription Pricing— Private and Contract

*One of the Vick Series of Merchandising Lectures to
Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria*

By R. B. GRINLINGTON Pricing Officer, Victorian Pharmaceutical Service Guild.

You see before you tonight a bundle of books, price lists and calculators, all designed with a specific purpose and all to enable you to get a correct price for a prescription with a minimum of effort involved.

This lecture will deal with the theories and basis of calculation in arriving at these prices. It must of necessity deal in facts and figures rather than generalities, and if there are any points not covered fully as we proceed I would invite your questions afterwards and will endeavour to explain more fully.

The basis of all dispensing pricing is the value of the ingredients and the container, plus a professional fee, each quite distinct from the other and each with its own separate mark-up.

All prescriptions fall into two classes: **Extemporaneous**, which are compounded dispensed products, and **Ready-prepared**—tablets, capsules, etc., which have been prepared by a manufacturer. First we shall consider extemporeneous Private Dispensing, which is the original basis for all prescription pricing, both Government and private.

Ingredients may be:

- (a) drugs and galenicals, or
- (b) manufactured products.

A—Drugs and Galenicals

To arrive at a basic wholesale price for drugs, various factors must be considered:

(i) **Conversion to Apothecary Measures:** Wholesale warehouses sell dry drugs in avoirdupois ounces which, as you know, vary by 44 grains or 10 per cent. from the apothecary weight, so the price of the dry drug has to be multiplied by 10% to bring it in line with apothecary weights. There is a point here that next time you buy $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of Morphine HCl don't enter it in your Dangerous

(ii) **Sales Tax:** A number of drugs (i.e., some of the acids, waxes and dyes) attract a sales tax, and this must be added to obtain the true cost.

(iii) **Specific Gravity** must also be taken into account when considering conversion of liquids.

(iv) **Drug Loading:** This is a rather complex table drawn up and amended from time to time by the pricing officers and which lists all drugs with a loading added for depreciation.

(a) Rate of Turnover

Drugs having a slow or non-existent turnover have a loading added for this, while drugs having a quick turnover are not loaded in this way.

(b) Loss on Storage due to

Deliquescence i.e. Sod. Iodide.
Fermentation " Ext. Malti Liq.—Syr. Cod. Phos.
Decomposition " Ac. Hydriodic—Ammon. Carb.
Evaporation " Collodion Flex.
Deterioration " Adrenalin, Digitalis.
Viscosity " Syrups and Glycerines.

(c) Special Handling Care

Corrosive substances—strong acids, Alkalies.
Fumes—Liquid ammonia forte.
Dangerous and powerful substances—Liquid Strych., Opium.

Many drugs would have none of these factors added, some only one, some all. These factors up to a maximum of 40 (Crotop oil has 10 points for being a dangerous substance, 10 points for storage loss and 40 points for a slow turnover, still only receives a maximum number of 40) are expressed as a percentage and added to the cost as shown by the following formula:

True Quantity (Wholesale Cost + Conversion)	True Cost $= (A + \text{Sales Tax}) + 50\% \text{ on Cost} + \text{Factor on } A = \text{Mark-up}$	Depreciation $= 20\% \text{ on } 110 + 10 = \frac{10}{110} \times 110 = 20$	Total $= 110 + 20 = 130$
100 + 10 = 110 = 123.75	13.75 + 61.875 + 22 = 87.625	20 + 22 = 42	$\frac{10}{110} \times 110 = 10$ 13.75 61.875 22 87.625

Giving a total Mark-up of 108%.

Drug register as 60 grains, because it is only 55 grains. It may be the reason why your D.D. book doesn't balance. I would recommend that you weigh the powder to make sure just what weight you have.

This is the way the formula is used for Pol. Hydrox., having a depreciation factor of 20 (10 for rate of turnover and 10 for being a corrosive substance) and 12½% sales tax.

In the case of Elixir Glycerophos Co. it is much simpler—it has a rate of 20 for turnover and goes—

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 100 + \text{---} & = 100 + \text{---} & 50 \\ & 100 + 50 + 20\% \text{ on } 100 = 20 & 20 \\ & \hline & 70 \end{array}$$

Giving a total mark-up of 70%.

While mentioning mark-up we must mention the fact that often mark-up and profit are confused, and the words should be used correctly. If an article is bought for £1 in the hope of selling that product for 30/-, you have not made a profit of 10%. In fact, at that time you are £1 down on the transaction. If you should sell the product for 30/- you still have not made a profit of 10%, as this sale along with all others has to contribute to rent, wages, light, telephone, etc., which cuts the profit well below 10%. In this case the mark-up was 50% or a gross margin on sales of 33½%. You may have seen trade circulars or newspapers mention a profit of 100% or more. To get a profit of 100% you would not only have to have the product given to you, but you would also have to sell it without any selling costs, and even a stall in the market has to pay rent. The only profit you as a businessman are interested in is nett profit, and this in pharmacy is about 3-5% when your own wages are not considered in your profit.

(v) **Purchasing Units:** You may notice in your drug tariff list that the wholesale basic price of drugs may vary in quantity stated. The stated price may be 0.1 gram; ½ oz.; 1 lb.; 4 oz.; 1 pint, etc. You may wonder who decides on this basic unit and what is the basis of calculation. The purchasing unit is the smallest possible quantity that can be bought, or is the quantity that is usually bought and it is from these factors that the purchasing unit is decided. These are changed from time to time, depending on the rise or decline in usage of that particular substance, and indeed these purchasing units are being reviewed by the pricing officers now.

(vi) **Wholesale Costing of Drugs:** Having arrived at a way to determine the wholesale cost of drugs, we must then consider the way drugs are costed out in the prescription drug tariff list:

To obtain the price of—

- 3 i—divide the 1 lb. price by 12 (for 160 grs. to 3½ oz.).
- 1 lb.—multiply 3 x 12 (3½—3⅓ priced as 3½)
- 3 4—3 i x 3½ (for quantities 3⅓—3⅔)
- 3 1—3 i ÷ 6 (for quantities 3⅓—3 ii)
- All fractions of 1 grain taken up to next grain.
- All fractions of 1d. taken up to next 1d.

You may feel that with this dazzling array of figures it would be very difficult to arrive at a correct answer, but these calculations are all simplified by the use of grain calculators.

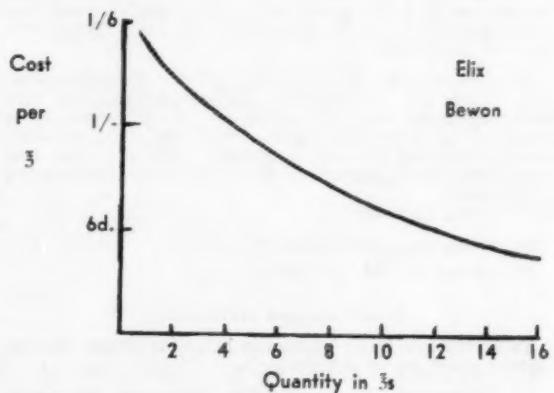
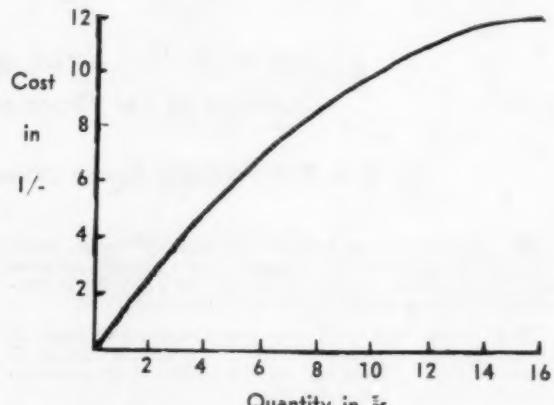
B—Manufactured Products

When used as an ingredient in extemporaneous prescriptions: The original cost is obtained by adding 50% to the maker's cost or (cost + tax) if applicable. In some cases the manufacturer lists a higher selling price and in this case this price is used.

Where an original quantity is used this price so obtained is the one added to the other ingredients (3 iv Syr. Calcidrine and Syr. Simplex ad 3 viii), but when a broken quantity is used a wastage table is applied. This is because of the principle that once an original package is broken there is always some loss. This principle is not restricted to pharmacy, but is used in most other businesses as well.

In some cases this loss is total, and if you look around your pharmacy shelves you would find many examples of this loss being total—a bottle opened many years

ago and deteriorated to a stage where it is no longer saleable. The loss is heaviest where only a small quantity is used and the wastage factor table works on 5% rises (as in the tablet table) and can be illustrated by the following graphs:



Principles

There are various principles of pricing which should be used in dispensing.

(i) Where you have a prescription for a size near an original pack, use the original pack where not precluded by drug regulations. In other words, if 3 iii Syrup Calcidrine is ordered you could supply 3 iv; but if 3 iii of Largactil Syrup (an S.D.) is ordered you cannot supply 3 iv.

(ii) In no case will the dispensed price of a smaller computed quantity be greater than the price of the next larger quantity, e.g.,

Benadryl Expt. 3 iii	4/-	3 iv	4/11
Simple Disp. fee	4/-	Profess. fee	3/6
Container	9	Cont.	—
		8/9	8/5

rounded up price 8/6 which would be the price charged for 3 iv.

(iii) In no case will the dispensed fee charged for a multiple of original packs be greater than the full dispensed prices of the units involved. When the recording fee was 2/6 Calcidrine was 8/6 for 3 iv and 18/- for 3 viii? In that case 17/- would be the dispensed price for 3 viii.

(iv) Pricing of Multiple Packs:

Calcidrine Syrup	3 8	3 iv	dispensed	9/6
2 x 3 4	6/-	6/-	6/-	6/-
	6/-	6/-	6/-	6/-
Prof. fee	3/6	3/6	Simple dis. fee	5/-
				5/-
Btle.	1/-			1/-
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
15/6 x	16/6 x	17/- x	18/-v	
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

There are four conceivable ways of pricing this prescription. As can be seen, the common errors are to add only a recording fee instead of a simple dispensing fee and to omit the price of a bottle, on the assumption that you are left with two empty bottles. Both these premises are wrong, and a simple dispensing fee and bottle must be charged.

(v) In all cases where a D.D. is involved, add an extra 1/-. If there are two D.D.'s in the one prescription then 2/- will be charged, or if there is a mixture containing a D.D. and, say, Pethidine tablets, on the one prescription, then two D.D. fees shall be charged.

(vi) Code and Note All Scripts.

All prescriptions must be coded with the price charged and any alteration or addition must be noted on the script. It makes it so much easier for the person dispensing the prescription again at a later date.

(vii) Over the Counter Domestic Formulae

Sell the individual ingredients where possible at over the counter prices. If the customer wants them compounded add a simple manufacturing fee of 2/6 or 3/-, depending on what is required. It is often wise to refer to the retail price list and compare some of the competitive prices, i.e., Three Syrups and Zinc Cream and Castor Oil.

(viii) Bulk Quantities

Very often an institution or industrial concern makes enquiries about the purchase of bulk quantities of preparations and the Guild office gets enquiries as to how to price out these preparations. We could perhaps consider pricing one gallon of Mist. acid Acetyl Sal. Co. A.P.F. as an example of the way that the formulae are used.

Formula:

Aspirin 3 vi 3 v — 20
 Phenacetin 3 iii 3 ii — 40
 Caffeine 3 v — 20
 Pulv. Trag. Co. 3 iii 3 ii 40
 Syr. Aurant 3 xx
 Aq. Chlorof. ad 3 160

Aspirin: By using the formula provided on Page i of the drug dispensing tariff, we have the following calculation:—

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \text{ vi} &= 3 \text{ i} \times 5 \frac{1}{2} = 1/8 \times 5 \frac{1}{2} = 8/9 \\ + 3 \text{ v-20} \text{ at the same oz. rate being } &\quad 8/9 \\ \text{or } 1/5 \frac{1}{2} \text{ 3} &= 1/- \end{aligned}$$

Similarly Phenacetin			
3 iii 3 ii 40 at 2/9	3 i		9/2
Caffeine 3 v-20 ad 3	= 7/6		5/-
Pulv. Trag. Co. 3 iii 3 ii 40			5/7
Syr. Aurant 3 xx			13/9
aq. Chloroform 3 160 (192m Chloroform)			
5 i for 1/5)			7
Dispensing fee			
16 oz. mortar fee 9/3			
+ each addition 8 oz. x 9d. = 18 x 9d. 13/6		£1/2/9	
<hr/>			
Less 10%		£3/6/7	
No bottle charge for			
(usually returnable)		6/8	
<hr/>			
Similarly Eusol 3 160		£2/19/11	
Chlorinated Lime 3 ii @ 10d.			1/8
Boric acid 3 ii @ 4d.			8
Calc. Hydrox. 3 @ 3d.			6
aq. Dest. 160 (x 120) @ 1d.			10/-
Fee		£1/2/9	
<hr/>			
Less 10%		£1/15/7	
		3/7	
<hr/>			

B—Containers

For general containers there is a mark-up on cost of 50% + a wastage for breakage on caps and corks of 6% and a wastage on bottles of 4%, so we use a general working mark-up of 55%.

For capsules in original pack, mark-up 50%—in broken quantities a mark-up of 100% is applied and divide by 8 for the cost of 1 dozen.

C—Professional Fee

Most big manufacturers and people providing a service have a cost accountant who goes into all the figures pertaining to the operating and producing of the product and then declares the cost of that product or service from the factory. The Guild, realizing that most pharmacies (if not all) could not afford the services of a cost accountant, are being just that for the chemist, and arriving at the cost of dispensing for them.

In America they do not have a fixed fee and indeed in Guild contact recently Mr. Rennick, the Editor of "American Druggist," says, and I quote: "The professional fee should not be pulled out of a blue sky. Nor should the fee established by someone else be adopted, lock, stock and barrel. Because the professional fee is—and must be considered—a strictly personal matter, each pharmacist must devise his own fee, based on his own costs and on his own unique prescription techniques. Such procedure is not only professional, it is also the only way to avoid possible charges of collusion in violation of anti-trust statutes."

Fortunately, such a state of affairs is not present in Australia. I feel you can each imagine the chaotic conditions that would prevail if each pharmacist were to decide on his own dispensing fees. Indeed I feel that if the Guild did nothing else but provide and maintain price lists its existence would be entirely justified.

The dispensing fee itself is not a figure dreamed up; but is arrived at by the following formula:

A dispenser is employed for 52 weeks each of 40 hours, giving a yearly rate of 2,080 hours—from this is deducted time not worked for such reasons as annual leave, public holidays, sick leave, tea breaks and long service leave allowance = 356 hours + non-productive time—

starting lag, personal time (telephone), idle time due to inability to balance staff to work offering, telephoning doctors, writing tally sheets, indexing script book, etc. = 391 hours, which leaves from 2080 hours 1333 hours per year of productive time.

This figure we apply to a manager's wage (a single operator is entitled to be paid as much as a manager) of £35/12/9 or 17/6 per hour, and we get a cost of 28/- per hour. This is the actual cost of labour to which we add 50% mark-up to meet the dispensary's share of overhead, i.e., rent, light, fuel, advertising, laundry, books, stationery and contribution to profit. 28/- + 50% mark-up = 42/-, which is the total recovery rate per hour for dispensing.

In this no allowance for relievers, people on short time (working at higher rate) or overtime or work done on holidays is made.

This figure is then applied to the time taken for dispensing prescriptions x by 8d. a minute, i.e.,

10 minutes for 4 oz. Mortar mixture.

12 minutes for 1 oz. Oint. req. heat.

Or could you make 2 doz. pills in 36 minutes? If you sometimes feel that the dispensing fee is high, consider it in this light:

Government Dispensing

National Health: We mentioned before such things as sales tax, drug loadings, conversions and other things being added as well as mark-up to establish a basic wholesale rate for drugs and galenicals.

Perhaps, surprisingly, these figures are also used by the Commonwealth Health Department to arrive at a basic wholesale rate, therefore their basic rates are the same as our private rates. Why, then, you might ask, can we not use the Guild drug lists for pricing National Health prescriptions? The answer is in the divisors used to break down the prices from 1 lb. to the oz. and dram rate. We will look at these rates and compare them with the divisors used for private work.

	Private Divisors
3 <i>i</i> rate is 1 lb. divided by 14	(12)
3 <i>i</i> iv rate is 3 <i>i</i> rate multiplied by 3.75	(34)
3 <i>i</i> rate is 3 <i>i</i> rate divided by 7	(6)
10 grain is dram rate + by 5	(4)
5 grain is dram rate + by 9.5 }	(8)
1 grain is 5 gr. rate + by 4.5	(divide dram by 40 + x by 5)

To get from 3*i* rate to 1 grain rate means dividing by 42.75 (40).

Along with Mr. Keith and Mr. Leece (the N.S.W. Pricing Officer) I spent some days in Canberra recently and calculated down from 3*i* rate to 1 grain by dividing by 42.75 so often that it almost hurt to think at all. The Government allows the Guild to check through their price lists and the Guild does this once or twice a year to see that they have the correct basic rates to work from and having those that they use the right calculations to price out the formulae in their lists.

It is perhaps interesting to note that the different divisors actually mean a reduction of 15% in the cost of drugs supplied.

The other important difference in the list is the fact that there is a mark-up on Ready Prepareds of 33½% instead of 50%, and, of course, the dispensing fees are also different from our own current dispensing fees.

The only other list of importance that I have not mentioned is the drugs and chemicals price list for over the counter. This I do not propose to go into in detail, but suffice it to say that there is a charge made for packing and containers on drugs and for this reason the divisors are different again. In our dispensing list, to get from 1 lb. to 8 oz. we divide by 12, then multiply by 7, but in the drugs and chemicals list we divide the 1 lb. price by 2, add on 10% and a container if necessary giving an entirely different result, but I feel to progress along these lines would only be to cloud the issue.

I would like to say in conclusion that we may take our price lists, etc., for granted, but the next time you pick up your grain calculator, just think of the work that has gone into producing it.

"LANGUAGE: THE LOST TOOL OF LEARNING IN MEDICINE AND SCIENCE"

Extracts from an article by Sir George Pickering, M.A., M.D.Cantab., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford, published in "The Lancet," July 15, 1961.

But the spectacular achievements of science and technology are the fruits of the conscious mind. And it is of this part of the mind that language is so important a component. For language is the essential, and perhaps the only, medium by which information and ideas are transferred from one mind to another. Moreover, so far as ideas are concerned, their manipulation in the mind—that is to say their transfer from one, as it were, compartment of the mind to another—is also largely effected through language. It is therefore somewhat disturbing to note that there is everywhere in the scientific world a progressive decline in the correct use of words, chiefly, one might suspect, because of ignorance or apathy concerning their proper function. The precise and accurate transfer of information, on which the modern machine depends, is being increasingly neglected in the case of the human mind.

Let us first consider the transfer of information and ideas from one mind to another. What here is needed of language? In his commentary on his own life as a writer, Somerset Maugham wrote this: "On taking thought it seemed to me that I must aim at lucidity, simplicity and euphony. I have put these three in the order of importance I assigned to them." I would agree entirely with this, but let me explain why. The first requirement of language is that it should be understood. The second is that the information or idea that is given by one mind and received by another should not be distorted in the process. In this way information and ideas are easily and accurately transmitted. Yet in science, medicine and philosophy this is happening to an ever diminishing extent. Let me again quote Somerset Maugham: "There are two sorts of obscurity you find in writers. One is due to negligence, the other to wilfulness. People often write obscurely because they have never taken the trouble to write clearly. This sort of obscurity you find too often in modern philosophers, in men of science, and even in literary circles. . . . Another cause of obscurity is that the writer is himself not quite sure of his meaning."

With all of these views of Maugham's I agree. I think, too, that writing can and should be beautiful. It needs only a little more trouble, that it may please both writer and reader. And since we have each but a brief spell on Earth, why not let that experience be enjoyable? I would in fact go so far as to say that all universities should insist on one minimum standard for all their degrees—in whatever faculty—namely, that the candidate should be able to write lucidly and grammatically in at least one language.

However, it is not so much these matters that I want to discuss, but rather the increasing tendency of scientists in general and medical men in particular to speak, write, and indeed think in terms of new words or neologisms or technical jargon. This has two disastrous effects: Information or ideas are not conveyed because they are not understood; or if they are conveyed at all, they are not conveyed accurately, either because the technical term itself lacks precision or because it is understood differently by the minds giving and receiving the information.



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BM146/61
The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, October 30, 1961 1047

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Build impulse sales; make your own selling job easier by displaying the whole NADA and SAMPSON range for your customers' easy choice.

Remember the more **NADA** and **SAMPSON** brushes you sell the more profits you'll make from the Guild's 92% Discount and Bonus offer!

Health Services in New Zealand

Annual Report of the Department of Health

A fund of valuable information concerning the Health Services of New Zealand is contained in the report of the Department of Health for the year ended March 31, 1961. This was presented to the House of Representatives recently, pursuant to Section 10 of the Health Act, 1956. The report outlines the activities of the Bureau of Public Health Services, the Bureau of Medical Services, the Bureau of Mental Health Services and special branches, including the National Health Institute and the Dominion X-ray and Radium Laboratory. Of principal interest to pharmaceutical chemists are the references to medical and pharmaceutical benefits.

The report discloses that there were 1844 doctors in private practice and claiming for general medical services during the year. This was an increase of 42 over the previous year. Despite this and the fact that total population had increased by 2 per cent., payments for general medical services increased by only £15,000 (0.4 per cent.) to a total of £3,950,639.

Pharmaceutical benefits cost the Dominion £6,798,157, an increase of £841,855, or 14 per cent.

Prescriptions passed for payment totalled 14,799,514—slightly more than in the preceding year. This amounted to 6.2 prescriptions per head of population, the same figure as in the previous year.

Average prescription costs are interesting. In the year under review the average price was 9/2½ as against 8/3 in the preceding year, and the cost per head of population was £2/17/2 as against £2/10/9 in the previous year.

Some reasons are given for the increases. It is stated that the rise in the average cost per prescription was due, in part, to the increased ordering of extended supplies.

A special committee on pharmaceutical benefits has been set up under Section 83 of the Social Security Act. Terms of reference are as follows:—

- (i) To review the operation of the pharmaceutical benefits scheme since its inception in 1941, with special reference to costs, and the various measures which have been adopted from time to time with the object of controlling costs.
- (ii) To examine any other measures which have been proposed, or have been applied in other countries, with the object of controlling the cost of pharmaceutical benefits.
- (iii) To report on—
 - (1) the adequacy and effectiveness of the present scheme and its influence on the health and well-being of the community;
 - (2) the value of the restrictive measures mentioned above or of any others which may be suggested during the course of the committee's investigations, and any untoward results which have followed, or might be liable to follow, on their application.
- (iv) To make such recommendations as may be thought desirable regarding the future structure and method of operation of the scheme.

One of the first duties of the new committee, it is stated, will be to review the earlier 1957 report in the light of what has happened since, and to examine carefully the effects of the various measures recommended

in that report. The first meeting of the committee is set down for May 8, 1961.

Interesting figures are quoted in the report from an article published in a document from the International Labour Office—"The Cost of Medical Care, Geneva, 1959." This establishes the fact that New Zealand's rising drug bill is part of a world-wide pattern and is not due entirely to the existence of the free medicine scheme.

The percentages are expressed in terms of the cost of pharmaceutical supplies in relation to the average income per economically active person.

Although the survey was undertaken in 1953, it is suggested that there has been no very significant change since then. We quote the following table:

Cost of Pharmaceutical Supplies Expressed as a Percentage of Average Income per Economically Active Person

Low-cost Group	%
New Zealand	0.15
Switzerland	0.15
England and Wales*	0.17
Denmark	0.18
Netherlands	0.21
United States	0.21
Average	0.18
High-cost Group	%
Belgium	0.23
Germany (Fed. Rep.)	0.33
Italy	0.42
France	0.53
Average	0.38

* Excluding prescriptions issued by specialists for out-patients.

Portion of this section of the report deals with education of the medical profession in regard to prescribing. It is stated that efforts were concentrated on trying to help doctors to make the best use of drugs at their disposal. The report states: "It has never been proved that good prescribing is also economical prescribing, but there are excellent reasons for believing that this is so."

Dr. Stuart MacKay was appointed Assistant Director in June, 1959. He is described as a senior practitioner with long experience in both general and consultant practice. His principal duty is to visit doctors in all parts of the Dominion and discuss with them prescribing problems. He has no disciplinary function, his aim being to encourage doctors to adopt better habits of prescribing and to promote better relationships between private practice and the Department.

During 1959-60 he visited 301 doctors, and during 1960-61, 418 doctors in many parts of the Dominion.

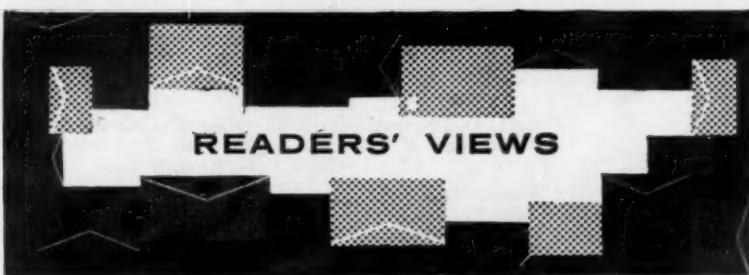
Advertising of Medicines

Special reference is made to the advertising of medicines. The report claims that in all overseas countries experience has shown that legal action to restrain advertisers of medicines, appliances and methods of treatment, from making false, misleading claims, have been prolonged, costly and time consuming, and that experi-

ence in New Zealand has been similar. It is assumed that for this reason very few applications were made to the Medical Advertisements Board to call on advertisers to prove claims which they made.

The opinion is expressed that the requirements or prohibitions contained in the legislation have been substantially observed, but nevertheless there is no doubt at all that consumers are being deceived, misled and misinformed by a large proportion of the medical advertisements that appear. The answer to this, it is asserted, is greater knowledge for manufacturers, advertisers and consumers. The difficulties of the situation are summed up in the following phrases:

"To require every proprietor of a medicine, appliance or method of treatment to have a sufficient knowledge of what he is doing would be a fundamental restraint which has not yet been attempted in this country, and to instil in every member of the public a sufficient knowledge to avoid being deceived or misled would be impossible."



READERS' VIEWS

GUILD SYMBOL

To the Editor.

Sir.—The Guild Federal Council is officially considering the use of a common symbol for all pharmacies in Australia. One suggestion is that the Green Cross be made the symbol. There are strong objections to the use of the cross as a symbol in any way:

(1) The cross was originally, and I suppose in some parts of the world still is, an instrument of torture and a means of procuring a slow process of death.

(2) Christian mysticism has developed the Cross as a symbol of the Christian faith.

(3) Now that the British Empire has finally declined, we are, for better or worse, committed to an intimate relationship with the countries of South-East Asia. Any discussions with pharmaceutical or scientific organisations in South-East Asia would be impeded if the impression were developed that pharmacy or pharmacy organisations were attempting to conduct Christian propaganda.

(4) The Guild is essentially a trading and merchandising and shopkeeping organisation. It combines with the profession of pharmacy its commercial counterpart, and consequently the use of a mystical or symbolic symbol is uncalled for.

(5) Apart from its association with Christianity, the use of an instrument of execution and torture is inconsistent with the intents of pharmacy, which is an ancillary service to the medical profession.

(6) This writer would strongly urge that the matter of the selection of a common symbol for pharmacists throughout Australia is not one for the Guild officials alone. It is one of great concern to the Pharmaceutical Societies, and not only in Australia but in South-East Asia, and this writer would suggest that very careful consideration be given as to whether the academic chiefs of the various Pharmacy Schools throughout the Commonwealth should be invited to give their opinions on the selection of such a symbol.

Narcotic Controls

By comparison with other countries, New Zealand has few real problems concerning narcotic drugs, according to the report.

During the years the method used for dealing with prolonged users of Dangerous Drugs received favourable attention by the Narcotics Commission of UNESCO, and the Commission's Secretariat was invited to point out any matters in which New Zealand's legislation might not have been in accord with her obligations under international conventions.

The amending Act passed in 1960 incorporated all the suggestions received and also made provision to meet problems which had arisen over the years since the original legislation of 1927-28.

From January 1, 1961, the whole of the licensing and estimating procedure previously carried out by the Customs Department was transferred to the Department of Health.

(7) Victorian pharmacists will readily appreciate that the unveiling of the Sissons Mural has very effectively and adequately indicated the underlying sources of pharmaceutical and scientific educational development, and the adoption of any religious symbol will be not only inconsistent but offensive to many people in Australia.

(8) This writer would point out that not the least people who would be offended are the practising Christians of the various divisions of the Christian faith who, to a greater or lesser extent, consider that the Cross as a symbol should not be associated with commercial activities.

Yours, etc.,

SYDNEY HULL.

Glen Iris (Vic.),
October 20, 1961.

SMOKING DETERRENT TABLETS

Sir.—It has come to our attention that some chemists are resisting our product, "Desista" smoking deterrent tablets, because it does not bear a Victorian patent registered number.

Before the line was made available, our inquiries from the Health Department revealed that a proprietary medicine is "any substance or mixture or compound of substances or biological product which is intended to be administered or applied, whether internally or externally, to persons for the purpose of preventing, diagnosing, curing or alleviating any disease, ailment, defect, or injury, or for the purpose of testing susceptibility to any disease or ailment."

As "Desista" is administered as an aid to correct a habit, the Health Department has informed us that the line is not required to be registered. This information will surely be of interest to the chemists.—Yours, etc.,

D. MELTZER, Manager,
Vanguard Trading Co.

Balwyn, Vic.

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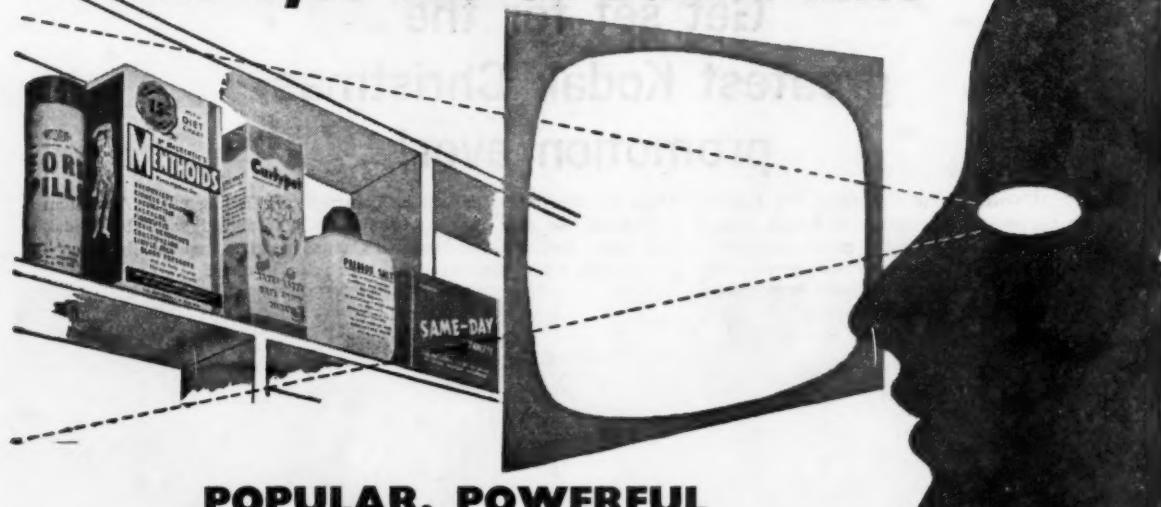
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sands of Australian homes.

B.M.L.'s BIG TV CAMPAIGN is specially planned to secure for you the utmost in consumer interest and the maximum in your sales results. High audience-rating TV programmes are continually bringing the merits of FORD PILLS, MENTHOIDS, etc., right into your customers' homes. Backed by a solid campaign of human-interest commercials at carefully selected times, B.M.L.'s big TV campaign is WORKING FOR YOU.

GET YOUR SHARE OF EXTRA SALES

**Buy wisely—Buy B.M.L. parcels
and make additional profit**

7½% EXTRA DISCOUNT waiting for you on
parcels over £10 in value.

5% EXTRA DISCOUNT to be made on parcels
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2½% EXTRA DISCOUNT can be yours on
parcels over £5 in value.

PLUS the regular cash or 30 days' discount
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(You can assort your order as you wish.)

**REMEMBER! B.M.L.'s BIG,
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Pills, Menthoids, etc., is in
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**MAKE SURE YOUR
STOCKS ARE RIGHT TO
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Order your EXTRA PROFIT BONUS PARCEL from your favourite wholesaler direct or through . . .

British Medical Laboratories Pty. Limited

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION

Third Article in a series intended to help Retailers Sell Photography.

Contributed by Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd.

No. 3—SELLING PHOTOGRAPHY AT CHRISTMAS

Each year, at Christmas-time, camera and camera outfits are purchased as gifts, and in 1960 the increase in camera sales was a record. Photography as a hobby is growing, but growing even faster is the number of people who each year take up photography as a means of recording family life and high days and holidays. December is the peak month for camera sales under £10. It is also the peak month for adding new photographers.

Today the thousands of families who do not own a camera are weighing the pros and cons of this and that as gifts. This is our chance to make sure a good number—more than ever before—"Give a Camera for Christmas."

On average over 600 families near your shop do not own a camera. They do not make a record of family or friends, hobby or holiday by taking a snapshot. Last Christmas the major sellers were simple cameras and outfits complete and ready to take pictures indoors and out on Christmas Day. With a potential of 600 new customers around you it is surely worth aiming your advertising and display at the family.

How do we go about it?

How do we sell a camera to a man in the street who has not even thought of photography? A mass display of cameras may catch his eye, but will it sell photography? We can capture the eye and the mind of the family man with the one thing he wants, but perhaps hasn't thought of—

Pictures

First capture his eye with a picture—the sort of picture he would like to take—and associate it with a simple camera. What better than a show of 8 or 12 pictures taken by yourself of your staff or colleagues. Favourite subjects would be children, pets, gardens, holiday snaps, flash snaps or a party or the baby in his cot. In fact, cover as many facets of family life as you can—cover all times of the year indoors and out, night and day.

Secondly, we must make it clear how easy it is to take snaps today with modern films and cameras—and not only in black and white. Good colour pictures are just as easy. With a little care even the simplest camera produces good colour pictures.

Thirdly, photography is inexpensive. For about the price of a packet of 20 cigarettes you can have—

- 3 super-size Prints, 3½ x 5 in. B. & W.
- 2 Colour Transparencies, 35 mm.
- or 3 average scenes on 8 mm. colour movie.

The 20 cigarettes are soon gone—the pictures will give pleasure for many, many years to come—and to more than one member of the family.

This then can be the message in our windows and passersby who glance at the display may recognise the three "E's" as a message for them: Exciting pictures, Easy to take, and Economical. Our message should go farther afield though, and cover as many people as possible, and of all types.

The classified ads column of the local paper may be a medium you use. A simple message with your name doesn't cost much—"Give a camera for Christmas, and please ALL the family" could be a theme.

A little co-operation with one or two local newsagents in distributing a letter or Christmas folder will really pay off. It will reach many people who may never have thought of visiting your shop.

Your local travel agent may have a first-class poster of a holiday picture you could use as a centre piece in your display, and a few cameras displayed in his window will result in your goods and your name being seen in another part of the town. A suitable message could give both businesses a helping hand.

Other Photographic Gifts

A section of your display should also point out the extra pleasure and increased scope an inexpensive accessory will give. A flash gun will extend the scope of almost any camera today. A simple close-up lens opens up quite new fields of photography. Books covering general principles or a specific subject again increase the interests of a photographer and set his mind on taking more and more pictures of more and more subjects.

Above all, show pictures. Selling sundries is much easier if you illustrate the needs that they satisfy—sell ideas first.

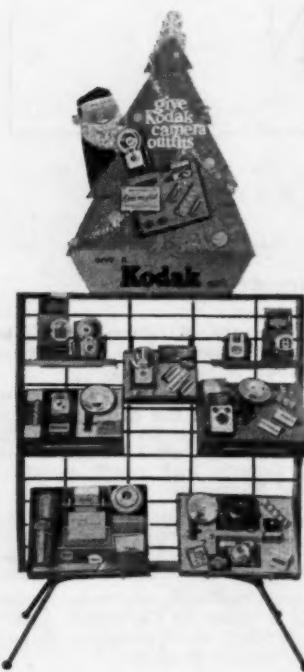
It may be that you haven't all the pictures to sell ideas with. Make sure you have a camera, film and bulbs at home. Capture for yourself some of the fun of Christmas. This way you have the negatives for next year's display and you'll enjoy being able to record your own family and friends enjoying themselves.

Everything is more fun if you have a camera, and you'll probably enjoy practising what you preach. After all, the most convincing salesman is the one who believes in what he is selling.

How Study Can Help Sales

Every photographer and snapshotter wants to take pictures successfully and by study you will not only be able to guide him to good results from the word go, but also recognise faults he may have developed.

Study can fall into three distinct sections:



Firstly, an understanding of modern equipment and materials is essential. We must also be constantly on the alert for changes and advances that will affect the

goods we sell and the customers we serve. Who would continue to call at a shop where the customer was invariably better informed than the assistant?

Secondly, every bit as important as theory, we must practice photography. Our theory and book learning becomes real knowledge only when we apply what we have learnt in making pictures. Your own pictures and enthusiasm for photography will give a customer the confidence in you as the right person to advise him.

Finally, always study your customers. Each customer visiting your shop is looking for personal attention and assistance, and he will become a "regular" only if he feels you can give the service he wants.

We have no right to continued custom and recommendation. These are given when, by your own interest, knowledge and enthusiasm, you give SERVICE.

Repeat Business

Many of the cameras you sell this year will be given to potential customers that you will never see. Make sure each camera that goes out contains your name and, if possible, details of the services you offer. Make sure the recipient knows of your wish to help him or her get good pictures.

Bell Ringers

- When you take delivery of a new type of camera, ask yourself: "To which of my customers does this specification apply?" Introduce it on his next visit. "Just the camera for you, Mr. Jones!" Try this with your existing stock—you'll make sales more speedily than waiting to be asked.

- If you feel an item of equipment is too highly priced, examine it to find out why—you won't sell it unless you do.

- You think three films to one customer is overdoing it? Then try selling two—it's better than one, and the customer is often pleased about the reminder.

- 40 per cent. of cameras are sold without cases, 90 per cent. of camera owners carry them in a case. They're buying them from someone—why not from you? A case is not an extra sale, it's an essential part of the camera. Think like this and you'll sell the camera and the case.

Resale Price Maintenance

The Pharmacy Aspect

(A Statement Issued by The Proprietary Articles Trade Association, 43 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, February, 1961.)

The Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956, abolished collective price maintenance, but continued to permit individual resale price maintenance after a thorough investigation before the drafting of the Bill and a further exhaustive examination during its passage through Parliament.

The President of the Board of Trade (then the Rt. Hon. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P.) speaking in the House

of Commons on July 13, 1955, summed up the issues as follows:—

"The fixing by manufacturers of the retail price of their goods had been examined on three separate occasions over the past thirty years, by the Committee on Fixed Retail Prices in 1920, by the Greene Committee in 1930, and by the Lloyd Jacob Committee in 1948, and individual price maintenance had never been

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- **HANDYCREPE** Crepe Bandages
- **LEUKOLASTIC** Adhesive Elastic Bandages
- **DURELASTIC** Rubberthread Crepe Bandages

These Brands cover a range of products which have maintained and consolidated their leading position in world-wide sales for several very sound reasons.

They represent -

- VALUE FOR MONEY to both the Chemist and the consumer.
- HIGHEST QUALITY and no risk as the Unqualified Two Year Guarantee operates at all levels.
- REPEAT BUSINESS is "built into" every product.
- ATTRACTIVE AND EYE CATCHING Packs and Displays to capture "impulse sales".



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(NEED MORE BE SAID!)

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New Zealand Factory Representatives:
GORDON D. VINCENT, AUCKLAND

condemned by any of these Reports. Manufacturers, distributors, consumers and the Trade Union movement all gave evidence that they believed it to be in the public interest. The women's organisations—the National Council of Women, the National Federation of Women's Institutes and the Women's Co-operative Guild—all gave evidence to the Lloyd Jacob Committee that, in their judgment, fixed retail prices afford them certain marked advantages. Any Government faced with that evidence would or should hesitate before rejecting it."

The Proprietary Articles Trade Association—comprising manufacturer, wholesale and retail chemists—gave evidence to the three Government Committees mentioned by Mr. Thorneycroft, and have also submitted a statement of facts to the Board of Trade in connection with its current survey of the extent to which resale price maintenance is practised and the part it plays in the distribution of goods.

In view of the widespread uncertainty which has once again been created, pharmacy feels that it has a duty to make its position and its views quite clear: in summary—

- (i) The question of individual resale price maintenance has already been thrashed out, and a verdict found in favour of this system.
- (ii) There is ample evidence to show that the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1956, is progressively having its designed effects; and that machinery exists within the Act to deal with any abuses or evasions of the provisions applicable to certain kinds of price fixing.
- (iii) It is widely felt that this latest Inquiry, instituted by the President of the Board of Trade so soon after the recent legislation on the subject, is quite uncalled for and that any new or amending legislation would be unjustified and unnecessary.
- (iv) The continuance of individual resale price maintenance is regarded as essential for the following reasons, among others—
 - (a) To a specialised industry and trade like pharmacy, standard prices, and the consequential regularity of demand, are necessary to ensure internal efficiency and the fullest possible service to the public at the most economical cost.
 - (b) These considerations—fundamental to manufacturer and wholesaler—apply with particular force to the **retail pharmacist**.
 - (c) It is not generally known that his two main professional functions—the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions and the 'authorised selling of poisons'—represent the smallest section of his turnover. If he had to rely solely on the proceeds from these services he would have to charge more for them, and the cost to the Health Service and to private patients would be correspondingly higher. Mr. H. W. Palmer, President of the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry, has publicly expressed the industry's concern that nothing should happen to disturb the ability of its members to render those services to the National Health Service without which that Service would in fact collapse; he said (13.10.60):

"So complex is the job to be done to make sure that the prescribing doctor has at his disposal, quickly, through the appropriate channels, the drug of his choice, that we cannot conceive of a decent job being done unless manufacturers are enabled to protect the margins accruing both to the retail and the wholesale trade on these transactions. If the trade is

not assured in that fashion of an adequate return we do not see how the very detailed and intricate service which has now to be maintained can, in fact, be underpinned and improved."

(d) But the chemist also sells numerous proprietary articles. The guaranteed margin on these products, which make up the bulk of his trade, is modest and only just sufficient to enable him to earn a reasonable livelihood without throwing an undue financial burden on the dispensing side of his business, and blunting his professional concentration by plunging him into the chaos and anxieties of a price-cutting war.

(e) Competition between individual manufacturers of branded products of a similar type, e.g., proprietary medicines, toothpastes, cosmetics, is intense—there is no agreement between the different manufacturers as to the retail prices to be charged for their goods. These factors are, in themselves, a guarantee of minimum prices.

(v) It is worth recording that in the U.S.A.—acknowledged bastion of unfettered competition—fair trade laws, authorising individual resale price maintenance, have been passed in 46 out of the 50 States, and the majority actively enforce them. Only a few months ago the Supreme Court unanimously upheld as constitutional a State law prohibiting sales below cost, and noted that one of the chief aims of such law is to put an end to "loss-leader" selling. In doing that the Court stated:

"The selling of selected goods at a loss in order to lure customers into the store is deemed not only a destructive means of competition, it also plays on the gullibility of customers by leading them to expect what generally is not true, that a store which offers such an amazing bargain is full of other such bargains."

(vi) Attention is also drawn to a recent publication, "Fair Trade, Resale Price Maintenance Re-examined," by two well-known economists, Mr. P. W. S. Andrews (Official Fellow of Nuffield College) and Mr. Frank A. Friday (a Gilchrist Medallist of London University). Messrs. Andrews and Friday disagree with Professor Yamey's facts and arguments in his pamphlet, "Resale Price Maintenance and Shoppers' Choice." They contend that the abolition of individual resale price maintenance would lead to—

- (a) uncertainty and instability in planning new products for the home market, with consequent adverse effects on export trade;
- (b) pockets of unemployment;
- (c) severe restrictions on the smaller business man in an economy which would help only the largest undertakings; and
- (d) neither increase the overall efficiency of the national economy, nor lower the cost of living.

This memorandum has been prepared by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association on behalf of its members who include some 11,000 retail chemists, 700 wholesalers and 270 manufacturers.

They are convinced that the present system of individual resale price maintenance ensures that the public can obtain proprietary goods all over the British Isles at the lowest economic cost, and on terms equitable to the producer and distributor.

Army of Research Workers Wage Unceasing War on Disease

By Dr. Ann Dally

The increase in scientific knowledge and its linking with practical problems of health and disease is one of the most outstanding and exciting developments of our time.

For the first time we have the knowledge and understanding necessary to control infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid, poliomyelitis and malaria. We have learned enough about nutrition to make the elimination of nutritional disease a practical rather than a theoretical problem. We are beginning to have understanding and power over metabolic disorders, and we can envisage the kind of medical and living conditions that could eliminate diseases such as diabetes, coronary artery disease and high blood pressure, even though these diseases are still increasing in countries whose standard of living is rising.

In Britain today it is widely accepted that medical research goes hand in hand with medical practice. Research workers are to be found in all branches of medicine. Some are full-time. Others hold posts that are partly practical and partly for research. Some are not officially research workers at all—but just practising doctors who like to experiment, or who, by keeping careful and perhaps specialised records, are helping the advance of medical knowledge.

Research Council

A young British doctor, who is interested in research, whether as a side-line or as a career, is likely to turn to the Medical Research Council. This large and growing organisation was constituted by Royal Charter in 1920 to administer the money which Parliament provides each year for research in medicine. They also receive and look after funds which come from other sources, both public and private.

The Council consists of 12 members, of whom nine are scientists. Its work and interests cover a wide field. Its guiding aim is to increase the power of preserving health and preventing or combating disease. This aim is so wide that the actual field of research supported by the Council includes all research related to health or disease, whether or not it has a bearing on any particular disease or class of diseases.

The Council's employees work either in the main laboratories in London or in other Research Units. There are more than 2500 of them, of whom nearly 250 are qualified in medicine or dentistry and about 500 more have other scientific qualifications. The rest are either trained technicians or else concerned with maintenance or administration. Apart from this permanent staff, the Council has a number of temporary workers, and they also make short-term grants to independent workers in universities and hospitals. These grants are for specific research projects, and may be for personal remuneration or for the expenses of the work. Travelling fellowships are also awarded so that suitable workers can spend periods of study at chosen places abroad. Fellowships in clinical research and scholarships for training in research methods are also offered.

Centre of Basic Research

The central laboratories of the Council are at the National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill in London. The Institute, which is the largest of its kind in the Commonwealth, provides a central place of work for many of the Council's staff, both permanent and temporary. The work done there is basic medical research such as requires animals, laboratories and scientists rather than clinical research which requires access to hospital wards and patients. Important research that has been done in recent years includes work on virus diseases, which are becoming more and more

important, and chemotherapy, which concerns the control of disease by chemical methods, and is concerned with drugs, such as the famous sulphonamides, and many newer ones now widely used in the treatment of tuberculosis, malaria, syphilis, and leukaemia and other cancers, and many other scourges.

Other laboratory research and also research which is done in direct connection with the treatment of patients is organised by the Council in research units up and down Britain and also abroad. The policy is to make use of the facilities offered in existing hospitals and university departments, and to supplement them by providing extra men and money. There are now 75 such units. They differ widely and include, for instance, a Blood Transfusion Research Unit, a Bilharzia Research Unit, a General Effects of Radiation Research Unit, an Obstetric Medicine Research Unit. Nor are they restricted to work in Britain, for the Council has laboratories in the tropics, such as the Trachoma Research Group in Jerusalem and the Trachoma Research Unit in the Gambia.

Tropical Medicine

Because of recent developments in countries overseas, much of the Council's work in the field of tropical medicine is now being reorganised. It has now been agreed that the Medical Research Council should take over the responsibility for promoting and co-ordinating all research into tropical medicine which is supported by public funds. The Council has set up a Tropical Medicine Research Board which, it is hoped, will facilitate co-operation with tropical countries and will give research workers who wish to work in tropical medicine the fullest opportunities.

The Medical Research Council does not support all medical research in Britain. An increasing amount of valuable research is done elsewhere. For instance, the Regional Hospital Boards, each of which is responsible for the hospitals in one area of the country, have money available for research. They make grants, provide apparatus and technical assistance, and offer prizes. These usually go to those who are employed by the Boards and whose research is part-time. In addition, many hospitals have private funds available for research, usually from endowments.

A good deal of research goes on in the universities. This may be linked with the Medical Research Council or it may be quite separate. It quite often happens that one member of a research team is paid by the university, another by the Medical Research Council, another by the local Regional Hospital Board, and so on.

Learning About the "Normal"

Universities have a number of scholarships, grants and prizes available to suitable research workers. So do learned bodies such as the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Royal Society of Medicine and the British Medical Association. In recent years the College of General Practitioners, a comparatively new foundation, has done much to encourage general practitioners to do research on their own patients. This research usually consists not of performing experiments but of keeping special records or conducting surveys. These statistical research methods are particularly valuable in studying the many problems in medicine in which experiment is not possible, such as the incidence of still-birth and prematurity, coronary thrombosis, and various forms of cancer. Also it is only through work such as this that we can learn about the "normal," and we are discovering more and more that the more we learn about the normal the better we can understand the "abnormal."

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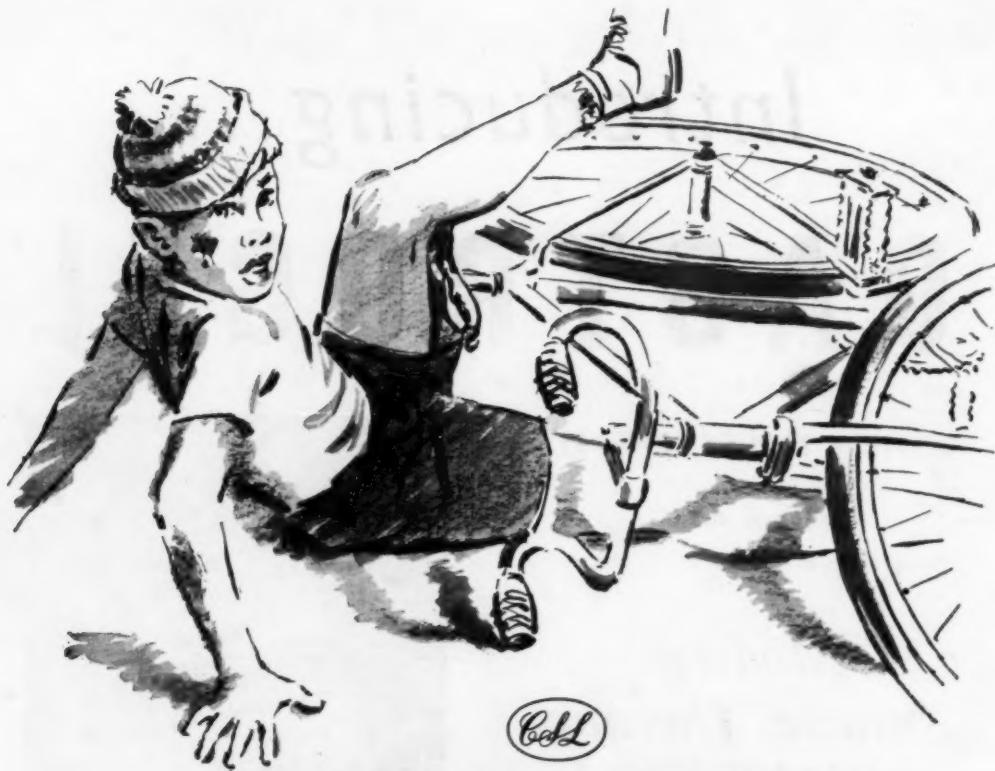
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Although the incidence of Tetanus is relatively rare, it is still far too prevalent.

Deaths due to Tetanus averaged 53 annually for the years 1953-57.

The threat of Tetanus can be virtually eliminated by active immunisation by using either of the following products:

C.S.L. Tetanus Prophylactic (Formal Toxoid),

C.S.L. Purified Tetanus Toxoid (Aluminium Phosphate Adsorbed).

C.S.L. Antigens should be used as an active protection against Tetanus, thus constituting definite progress in raising the immunity level of the community.

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Botanical Science in Victoria 100 Years Ago

A paper presented to the Royal Society of Victoria by J. H. Willis and published in the transactions of the Society

Any attempt to discuss the state of botanical science in Victoria 100 years ago might well be introduced by some account of the attainments in this field up to, say, 1850, i.e., before the discovery of gold, and only 16 years after the first permanent settlements at Portland and Melbourne. Those pioneer settlers, needless to say, had very little time to spare for botanical pursuits or for any other purely academic studies. What little we do know about Victorian plant life prior to 1850 comes entirely from published reports of the very few visiting British explorers and a couple of local pastoralists whose collections were all sent back to England. There was no local expert or herbarium to receive such material, and no institution in the young colony for fostering botany.

Earliest in the field was Robert Brown, friend of Sir Joseph Banks and naturalist to Captain Matthew Flinders on the *Investigator* which sailed into Port Phillip at the end of April 1802. Brown lost no opportunity to go ashore while his ship remained inside the Heads for a week; but, although he climbed Arthur's Seat, little could be found in flower so late in the autumn. He returned to Port Phillip in January 1804, and spent another week collecting in the vicinity of present-day Sorrento during the abandonment of Collins' unsuccessful attempt at settlement there. The full extent of these first botanical collections from Victorian soil is not known; but we have evidence that Brown gathered from (or noted) about 100 species, 18 of which provided him with the type material of undescribed plants.

Even more important are the gatherings of Major T. L. Mitchell, made in the western half of Victoria, and particularly the Grampians, between June and October 1836. Professor Lindley worked up this collection in London, describing 40 out of at least 150 numbers as species new to science. Several of Mitchell's plants had already been discovered around Port Phillip Heads by Robert Brown, so that no more than 180 species accrued from the combined efforts of these investigators. Ronald C. Gunn and James Backhouse independently visited the southern shores of Victoria (chiefly Port Phillip) between 1836 and 1838. A few plant specimens were taken by each, but the number has never been assessed, and their effect in elucidating Victoria's flora was inconsequential.

F. M. Adamson, a settler near Melbourne from 1840 to 1855, sent plant specimens to Sir William Hooker at Kew, England. Simultaneously, J. G. Robertson built up a plant collection of 4000 dried specimens at Casterton where he managed an early pastoral holding; they were presented to Kew Herbarium upon his return to Britain in the mid-1850's. These, apparently, were the first botanical contributions by residents within the colony, but none of their material remained here.

It is doubtful whether more than about 500 plant species had ever been collected in Victoria before 1852. During the winter of that year a youthful German migrant, Dr. Ferdinand Mueller, was attracted from Adelaide to the Victorian goldfields, his objective being to establish a pharmaceutical business among the new diggings in Castlemaine district. Also at this time Lieutenant-Governor LaTrobe was looking for a capable man who would act as colonial botanist and undertake a thorough survey of the country's vegetation.

Dr. Mueller's enthusiasm for botany equalled, if not exceeded, his interest in chemistry. He had obtained a doctorate of philosophy at Kiel University through a treatise on the familiar weed, Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*) and, immediately upon arrival at Adelaide in December 1847, he began to investigate the South Australian flora, journeying as far afield as Rivoli Bay to the south and Lake Torrens in the north. The strange new plants of his adopted country held endless fascination for young Mueller, who published a preliminary account of their broader features in 1850—"The Murray-scrub botanically sketched." It was to be the forerunner of some 800 papers and major works on Australian botany that flowed from his pen during the next 46 years. Although concerned with South Australia, this first small paper could apply almost equally to the Mallee areas of north-west Victoria. Queensland's greatest botanist, Frederick Manson Bailey, once paid this remarkable tribute:

"1847 must, for all time, be looked upon as the great epoch of Australian botany. . . . It is due to his (Mueller's) zeal in the cause, and indefatigable labour, that the way of the botanist at the present time is so plain and easy."

By the time he came to Victoria, Mueller had made a favourable impression on the leading botanical men of western Europe, both through his writing and donations of dried material. Thus, Sir William Hooker of Kew recommended his appointment as the first full-time Colonial Botanist of Victoria, and late in January 1853 he assumed office.

From then onward the story of botanical science in Victoria became identical with the personal activities of Ferdinand Mueller: he was virtually alone in the field.

So much has already been written about his exploits, his researches, his diverse interests and extraordinary powers of application, that it would be redundant to enlarge upon them now; but one may be pardoned, perhaps, for referring to one or two notable achievements of just a century ago.

The most meagre information and equipment confronted Mueller as he began work in 1853—even the few previous collections of Victorian plants were all overseas and thus inaccessible to him. Within six weeks of appointment he was away exploring the unknown alpine fastnesses of Mt. Buffalo and Mt. Buller by pack-horse; thence he crossed the intervening mountainous terrain to the Latrobe River and Wilson's Promontory, and so back to Melbourne along the coast—a three months trip of about 1500 miles. Toward the end of the same year he undertook a far more ambitious journey, covering 2500 miles and lasting 5½ months. This was west from Melbourne to the Grampians, across the Avoca River sources, and down that stream almost as far as the Murray, then west again to Lake Lalbert and through Mallee scrub to Swan Hill, down the Murray to Wentworth, and then back up the river to Albury, along the Mitta Mitta to Omeo, the rugged Cobboras peaks (6000 ft.), down the Snowy and east across the various Gippsland rivers to Melbourne. He had by now

been practically all round the colony, and what a harvest these two first journeys yielded! The combined 4000 miles trek of 1853/54 acquainted Mueller with 1500 species of high Victorian plants, many being hitherto unknown to science.

August 1854 witnessed the inauguration of the Philosophical Society of Victoria, precursor to the Royal Society, and Mueller was a foundation member (later president). The Transactions of this body began to appear in 1855, providing a local medium for him to describe the impressive array of botanical novelties gleaned from his explorations; but so pressing was the need for more and more descriptive work that Mueller seized upon any possible vehicle for publishing his researches—overseas journals of botany, pharmacy journals, natural history magazines, parliamentary reports, and even newspapers on gardening. At the time of his death this nestor of botany had published diagnoses for some 2000 new species of Australian plants.

For 18 months during 1855/56 Mueller was away in the tropics as botanist to A. C. Gregory's North Australian Expedition—a venture that added further lustre to his name and a spate of plants to his private herbarium. In 1857 he not only became third Director of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, but secured a building therein to house his dried specimens which were simultaneously handed over to the Government; this step marked the beginning of Melbourne's modern State Herbarium, now embracing about 1½ million sheets of specimens.

In 1858 the collection numbered 45,000 specimens, by 1861 it had risen to 160,000, and Mueller's estimate in 1868 was of 350,000—a phenomenal achievement for one man in just 15 years' endeavour. With justifiable pride he reports thus to Parliament (30/9/1865):

It is gratifying to reflect that for independent photographic researches now in Australia more extensive means and greater facilities exist than in many of the metropolitan institutions of an analogous tendency in Europe.

By the end of his life he had left remarkably little for succeeding field botanists to discover in Victoria; and the few mistakes he made serve only to throw his innumerable great accomplishments into sharper contrast. Two laughable "bulls," discovered in recent years, are Mueller's description of the withered contorted flowers of an inland mallow as the fruiting structures of a new blue-bush (*Kochia* sp.) and the relatively large capsules of an ephemeral ground moss as fruits of an undescribed and unusual member of the flowering purslane family! For the sake of brevity, his earlier field labels were often written in Latin, and the habitat notes on some of these are almost lyrical, e.g., "Growing near perennial springs and irrigated by the melting snow."

In April 1863, after just a decade in the Victorian Public Service, Mueller stated that "The botanical investigation of the territory of our colony is now nearly completed." But his investigations had extended far beyond Victoria, including identification of the plant collections brought back from such major expeditions as those of Leichhardt, Gregory, Stuart, Burke and Wills. Many similar assignments were to engage his attention in the succeeding three decades, as he made contacts with the remotest corners of the continent and even the highlands of New Guinea. Apart from his critical taxonomic faculties, Mueller also looked upon vegetation through the eyes of the geographer, the forester, agriculturist and pharmacist.

He was deeply concerned to find out how plant life, native and exotic, could best be made to serve the needs of man. Thus he secured 24 kinds of timber from Wilson's Promontory for the Melbourne Exhibition of 1854, and in 1858 he published a paper "On a general introduction of useful plants into Victoria." Also, during

1857/58 he distributed 7120 living plants and 22,438 packets of seed to gardens throughout the colony. Next year he introduced, among other plants, the now very widely grown and important Monterey Pine (*Pinus radiata*). Sometimes his enthusiasm for acclimatising alien plants "back-fired," as when in March 1862 he reported making available to various districts in Victoria the British Blackberry, "which proves to be remarkably prolific." Many bramble-ridden land-owners would now agree that, in the annals of the State, 1861 was not a year of unmixed blessing.

Mueller was absorbed with the commercial importance of eucalyptus oil, and was in close contact with Joseph Bosisto, who established a factory for large-scale extraction at Western Port in 1862. He furnished barks and other parts of plants to Professor Wittstein in Munich for investigation as to their chemical and therapeutic properties. He advocated extensive planting of New Zealand flax which 100 years ago was realising £20 a ton in London as raw material. He gave early lectures on rust in cereals, and wrote on a very wide range of economic subjects—e.g., plantations to mitigate drought, control of sand-drift, vine diseases, medicinal plants and the growth of cinchona in Victoria, poison plants, forest conservation, the potash status of soils, etc.

His departmental correspondence sometimes rose to 3000 letters a year, in an age when typewriters and stenographers were unknown. Between 1858 and 1882 he published 94 fascicles of the *Fragments Phytographiae Australiae*, which has the distinction of being the only Australian scientific periodical ever to appear entirely in Latin. In 1861 began that fruitful collaboration with George Bentham in England which resulted in the great *Flora Australiensis*—seven volumes, completed in 1878, and still remaining the standard reference work on the vascular vegetation of the whole continent.

Mueller's botanical attainments of a century ago are even more astonishing when it is borne in mind that he was ex officio Director also of the Zoological Gardens; there he was expected to introduce and acclimatise animals that would benefit the country's primary industries—e.g., llamas and alpacas from South America, the wool clips of which were carefully measured and recorded.

His labours in the cause of science earned for him a hereditary barony from the King of Wurtemberg in 1869 and a K.C.M.G. from Queen Victoria in 1879. Thereafter he was Baron Sir Ferdinand von Mueller. Governments of 18 other countries also honoured him with knighthood, orders, and he became a doctor five times over. He held membership with some 150 scientific and learned bodies throughout the world. C. R. Blackett, President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, spoke thus of Mueller in his obituary to the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 20/10/1896:

If Australian science is recognised in Europe, we may confidently say that is chiefly through the labours and genius of the Baron. He was an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia; he had a vast amount of knowledge in pharmacy, and nothing gave him more pleasure than the progress of pharmaceutical education.

Botanical teaching and research at the middle of last century, not only here but in Britain, was practically confined to the systematics of flowering plants and ferns—their gross morphology, taxonomic arrangement and nomenclature. Darwin's cataclysmic *Origin of Species* appeared in 1859, and his friend Sir Joseph Hooker was at once a doughty champion of evolution; but Mueller would have none of it. His sentiments are expressed in a report dated September 30, 1865:

That through want of extensive field studies, untenable limits are assigned to a vast number of supposed specific forms admits of no doubt whatever,

and it is equally evident that the vain attempt to draw lines of specific demarcation between mere varieties or races has largely tended to suggest the theory of transmutation, a doctrine against which . . . I have expressed, though cursory still unequivocally, a dissenting opinion.

About 1872 the illustrious trio Huxley, Dyer and Vines are said to have "changed the face of British botany" by lecturing at the Normal School of Sciences, South Kensington, on such neglected subjects as cryptograms, palaeontology, cytology and physiology. Experimental pathology did not come into its own in Britain until the teachings of H. M. Ward from about 1880; ecology sprang into prominence under the Danish leadership of Warming from 1895; while genetic approach in botany is even younger, stemming from about 1900 when Hugo de Vries, Correns and others introduced to the world those laws of heredity propounded by the brilliant experimenters Naudin and Mendel, who both wrote of their researches during 1865. In all these trends away from purely floristic botany, Australia has probably been slower to adopt modern disciplines and techniques than the United Kingdom.

An amusing episode from the botanical stage of early Victoria concerns one William Swainson, a visitor from New Zealand, who was engaged by Lieut.-Governor La Trobe in September 1852 (just prior to Dr. Mueller's appointment as first colonial botanist) to "pursue investigations into the botanical character of Australian trees;" the salary was to be £350 per annum, with travelling expenses. There is no indication that Swainson and Mueller ever crossed paths (or swords), but each must have been aware of the other's activities. A year later (2/10/1853) Mr. Swainson made an extraordinary report to Parliament, setting out the "result of my botanical investigations in this province." He claimed to have collected 1520 species and varieties of Eucalyptus and 200 species of Casuarina, calling the latter "Australian pines."

With reference to the eucalypts he remarked: "Not many more than 40 species, I believe, have been published as inhabiting the whole of Australia." As a matter of fact, 80 perfectly good species had been described up to 1852; but doubtless the works, in which some of these appeared, were not available to Swainson. He continued thus:

Without taking too much credit to myself, I feel satisfied that these discoveries will be regarded with as much surprise, and almost incredulity, amongst the botanists of Europe as was that of gold in Australia amongst the geologists of Britain!

Sir William Hooker's "incredulity" was expressed in a letter to Mueller, dated 9/4/1854:

If I were pleased with your report, I cannot say that I gave to our Secretary for the Colonies an equally flattering account of Mr. Swainson on the Gum Trees!!! In my life I think I never read such a series of trash and nonsense. There is a man who left this country with the character of a first-rate naturalist (though with many eccentricities), and he goes to Australia and takes up the subject of Botany of which he is as ignorant as a goose. I only wait for a spare page in my journal to show that he really is so. It was stated in a Sydney paper that Swainson received £800 for writing all that nonsense.

Later in the year Hooker devoted four pages of his journal to Swainson's amazing report, and summed it up neatly in one sentence:

This singular document concludes with a catalogue of Latin and English names, numbering 213 species of Casuarinae . . . all new, and all named and described by Mr. Swainson "without a single book to refer to."

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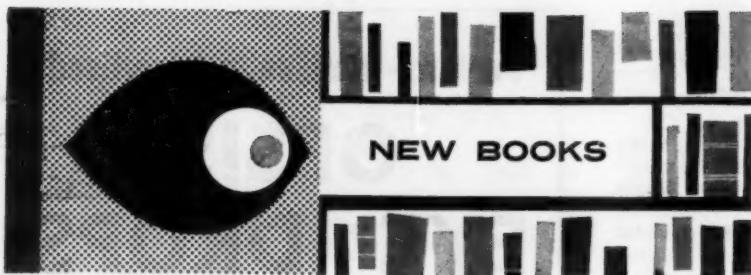
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A Taxonomic Revision of the Humiriaceae. by Jose Cuatrecasas. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1961.

This contribution from the United States National Herbarium is the most recent of a long series of studies of the floras of Tropical America and the Pacific Islands.

A historical sketch of the family Humiriaceae lists papers from as early as 1775 to as late as 1956.

An interesting feature of the family is its "drift fruits," the woody, ellipsoidal endocarps, which, filled with empty resinous cavities, are carried down the flood waters of the Orinoco and Amazon to the ocean. They have been found cast ashore on the islands of the West Indies, and as far away as the Azores and the British Isles.

The greater part of the review is devoted to a detailed study of the genera and species of the family. Sections also deal with fossils, and the relationships and evolution of the Humiriaceae.—E.E.N.

* * * *

"Hospital Pharmacy Planning," edited by the Research and Planning Committee, Guild of Public Pharmacists of England, of which J. Soulsby was Chairman.

The booklet is a collection of articles written by or on behalf of the Research and Planning Committee, who acknowledge the various specialists who have contributed in their particular spheres.

In publishing this booklet the contributors and sponsors have realised their hope that the information contained therein will be helpful to hospital pharmacists.

It is a booklet which sets out in detail all the aspects of Hospital Pharmacy Planning in a manner that is stimulating to the hospital planner, whether an administrator, a pharmacist or an architect.

The Pharmaceutical Services—Planning Policy by D. Train, M.C., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., sets out the scope of the hospital pharmacist and the functions of his department, suggesting that the administrator and the architect seek pharmaceutical advice in an early stage of planning.

The floor space requirements are adequately covered in the chapter devoted to this much debated subject.

The number of beds, the type of care, the out-patient service required, and the location of the hospital, are factors governing the allotment of space. It should be noted that figures quoted are a guide which may need alteration if the various dispensing arts of the profession of pharmacy are undertaken.

A chapter dealing with the organisation and lay-out of the hospital pharmacy follows that on the allocation of space, and suggests that planning should be made to allow for dressing and drug-stores, a dispensing section, a sterile products room, bulk preparation room, a separate room containing "heat" units, bottle washing room, office accommodation and staff room. There is nothing revolutionary in design in this section.

The "specialist" chapters on surface materials for floors, walls and benches (chapter 4), mains services (chapter 5), filtered air supplies for sterile rooms (chapter 6), furniture and fittings (chapter 7) are very fully covered, and give the hospital pharmacist much assistance in making decisions on which he may have had little experience.

From the chapter on Service Points in a Hospital the writers lead on to the controversial subject of the planning and organisation of a Central Sterile Supply Department. It is interesting to note that the pharmacist is the hospital officer with suitable knowledge and training to assume this responsibility.

It suggests that the hospital pharmacist should, from time to time, critically review the flow of work in his department and if necessary be prepared to recommend to his administrator the alterations and additions necessary for the efficient and economic conduct of his profession.

The booklet is a publication that should be in every hospital, dealing as it does with the hospital pharmacy. It is an informative and thought provoking contribution to hospital pharmacy.—C.B.M.

* * * *

"Antimicrobial Agents Annual—1960," edited by Dr. Peter Gray, University of Pittsburgh. Approx. 720 pages, illustrated. \$8.50 domestic, \$10.00 foreign.

More than 90 articles dealing with current research on antibiotics are presented in "Antimicrobial Agents Annual—1960," published by the Society for Industrial Microbiology and distributed by Plenum Press, New York. The papers were originally read by leading scientists from all over the world at the Conference on Antimicrobial Agents, held October 26-28, 1960, in Washington, D.C., sponsored by the Society for Industrial Microbiology. The Chairman was Dr. Lloyd G. Herman, and the book has been edited by Dr. Peter Gray.

Of immediate interest to microbiologists, pharmacologists, biochemists, medical researchers, and clinicians in academic and industrial fields, this volume covers the following general subject areas: New Products, Modes of Action, Laboratory Studies, Antifungal Agents, Clinical Studies, Antitumor Agents, and other related topics.

The 11 papers on methods of inhibition or modes of action by antibiotics will be of particular interest. Effects on cell membrane permeability, protein synthesis, and cell wall synthesis, as well as competitive inhibition of various antibiotics, are discussed in detail. The use of antibiotic sensitivity discs in determining which antibiotics are most effective in specific cases of infection is one of the important new developments described in another section. Recent research on new antifungal antibiotics, such as trichomycin, pimaricin, griseofulvin, aminomycin, and sulphur and pyrimidine compounds, is presented in other papers.

"Antimicrobial Agents Annual—1960" is available from Plenum Press, and complete table of contents will be sent upon request.

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The Trustees of the Services Canteens Trust Fund are inviting applications for Education Awards for post-graduate studies in auxiliary services to medicine, welfare and science, such as:

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The awards will be granted for any full-time post-graduate course at the College or Training Centre selected, and will be tenable for the period prescribed for the course.

Post-graduate Nursing courses for which awards may be granted will be any approved course at the College of Nursing, Australia, or the New South Wales College of Nursing.

Higher Training Education Awards for Physio, Speech, Occupational and Orthoptic Therapy, Laboratory Technician or other courses will be available for approved courses at Training Institutions in Australia accepted by the Trustees for the purposes of Higher Training Education Awards.

The Trustees will also consider applications for Higher Training Education Awards in the fields specified above at Training Centres overseas, provided such courses or equivalent training is not obtainable in Australia.

Value of Awards

The value of Higher Training Education Awards will be determined by the Trustees in each case, and will be designed to cover the costs involved in the course, such as fees, books, and stationery required for the course, fares as necessary and a reasonable maintenance allowance.

Eligibility

Any person whose mother or father served in the Australian Armed Forces between 3/9/39 and 30/6/47 is eligible to apply for an award. Persons who themselves served in the Forces during the 1939-45 War but neither of whose parents served during the war are not eligible.

Qualifications

The applicant must possess the qualifications prescribed by the College or Training Centre concerned to enter upon the course proposed. A formal academic qualification, such as Leaving or Matriculation Certificate, is not essential provided the applicant is in every way suitable and qualified to undertake the course proposed.

How to Apply

Applications must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from the General Secretary or a Regional Secretary of the Services Canteens Trust Fund.

Closing Date

Applications must be lodged with the General Secretary of the Services Canteens Trust Fund, Victoria Barracks, St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, not later than December 1, 1961, irrespective of the date the course proposed commences next year.

Addresses of Regional Secretaries:

QUEENSLAND: Victoria Barracks, Brisbane.
NEW SOUTH WALES: 84 Pitt Street, Sydney.
VICTORIA: Victoria Barracks, Melbourne.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA: 22 Grenfell Street, Adelaide.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Swan Barracks, Perth.
TASMANIA: Anglesea Barracks, Hobart.

CAMERAS STOLEN

Theft of cameras is a common offence, and unexpected difficulties are sometimes encountered after the recovery of stolen property.

The Police Department has issued a reminder that in order to give the best chances of recovery, SERIAL NUMBERS OF CAMERAS SHOULD BE RECORDED AND PRODUCED TO THE POLICE WHEN ADVISING LOSSES BY LARCENY OR BURGLARY.

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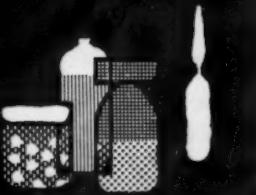
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By

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RECENT POTENT ANALGESICS

Two narcotic analgesics recently introduced in Australia are oxymorphone and dextromoramide.

Oxymorphone

Oxymorphone (dihydrohydroxymorphinone)—a narcotic analgesic agent—is closely related in chemical structure to dihydromorphinone, from which it differs only in having an additional hydroxyl group at the 14-position of the phenanthrene ring. The drug produces an intensity of analgesia comparable to that of morphine in doses 1/8 to 1/10 those of the older drug. Analgesia is perceptible within 5 to 10 minutes after parenteral administration and persists for 4 hours or more.

The over-all incidence and severity of side-effects seems to be somewhat less with oxymorphone than with morphine when equieffective analgesic doses of the two drugs are compared.

Tolerance, necessitating the use of progressively larger doses, develops readily when oxymorphone hydrochloride is administered over long periods of time. The addicting potentiality of the drug seems to be about the same as for morphine. Thus, when the drug is given every 3 hours in usual doses, dependence develops in about 4 weeks, as measured by the nalorphine test. Nalorphine and levallorphan effectively combat the respiratory depression and other effects of overdosage and, in addicted individuals, provoke a typical abstinence syndrome.

Proprietary Preparation: Numorphan—Injection (1.5 mg./cc.), 1, 2 and 10 cc.;
Rectal Suppositories 2 and 5 mg.

Dextromoramide bitartrate

Dextromoramide (M.C.P. 875; R 875), a narcotic analgesic agent, is chemically [(+)-1-(β -methyl- γ -morpholino-aa-diphenylbutyryl)pyrrolidine]. The drug is structurally related to methadone. Dextromoramide is stated to be equally effective by the oral route as by injection. Consciousness is not normally affected while sedation or clouding of the sensorium is minimal.

Tolerance normally develops only after prolonged administration while the possibility of addiction must always be considered.

Comparative analgesic, toxicity, and tolerance studies of dextromoramide, morphine, pethidine, and methadone suggest that dextromoramide might be more potent, more rapid in onset of action, and less likely to produce tolerance than the other analgesics.

Antidote: In the case of overdosage, nalorphine is an effective antidote.

Proprietary Preparation: Palflum—tablets 5 mg.; ampoules 5 mg. in 1 cc.; suppositories 10 mg. (all strengths refer to base).

(Further information on oxymorphone and dextromoramide will be included in the 4th Supplement to the Prescription Proprietaries Guide).



overseas news

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, October 10, 1961.

An Active Month

September was a month of great pharmaceutical activity in Britain, as the official British Pharmaceutical Conference took place in the middle of the month, and this had been preceded by an international meeting at Pisa, mentioned later in this letter; many leading figures in British pharmacy travelled to Italy. The British Conference took place at Portsmouth, which is some 75 miles from London, and is on the Solent, a narrow strip of water separating the mainland from the Isle of Wight. Portsmouth is joined to Southsea, a pleasant seaside holiday resort. This year there were fewer scientific papers than usual, 19 complete papers and six communications, whereas in earlier years up to 30 papers have been submitted. The Chairman of the Conference, Dr. D. C. Garrett, chief analyst to Messrs. Boots Pure Drug Company, spoke on "Analysis Analysed," and suggested in the course of his address that there was a need for improvement in the statutory control of the quality of drugs. A Conference Lecture, an addition to the usual programme, was given by Dr. Alik Isaacs, of the Medical Research Laboratories, who spoke on Interferon and its action on viruses. The two professional sessions were on Restrictive Trade Practices legislation and its effect on pharmacy, introduced by Mr. H. E. Chapman, Secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, and the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy, introduced by Mr. F. W. Adams, Secretary and Registrar of the Society. A morning symposium considered the skin, some of its diseases and the formulation of skin medicaments. The social round followed a not unfamiliar pattern. A civic reception, a banquet, a ball and an entertainment, with excursions for the ladies, an excursion for all members, on this occasion a short sea trip to the Isle of Wight, and a coach tour of the island.

Visitors from abroad were less numerous than at some earlier conferences, perhaps due to the meeting at Pisa, and also to a meeting of the Council of the International Pharmaceutical Federation which was held in Athens under the presidency of Sir Hugh Linstead just before the Portsmouth meeting. The only visitor from Australia was Mr. R. Bray, chief pharmacist of the Cancer Institute, Melbourne, who has been visiting a number of hospitals in this country. There was another link, however, with Australia at the concert which was attended by Conference members. One of the soloists was Miss Marie Collier, who had been some time in pharmacy before taking up music. Her brother is the owner of a pharmacy in Melbourne. Miss Collier began her operatic career with the National Opera Company in Melbourne in 1952, and is now attached to the Covent Garden Opera Company at the Royal Opera House, London.

Other Events

During the week pharmacists had an opportunity of visiting a central sterile supply unit, responsible for the needs of 1000 beds spread over four hospitals. Many members took the opportunity to be present at the opening of the extension of the pharmacy department of the Portsmouth College of Technology. The opening ceremony was carried out by Professor W. H. Linnell, who retired recently from his position of Dean of the School of Pharmacy, London University.

The General Practice of Pharmacy

The report on the General Practice of Pharmacy was introduced at the 2nd Professional Session by Mr. F. W. Adams, Secretary and Registrar of the Society. The report runs to 75 paragraphs and 24 recommendations. The broad general outlines include consideration of the nature of general practice, the position of the body corporate and of branch businesses with special relationship to supervision, economic organisation, the limitation of pharmacies with co-operation with other pharmacies, service for outlying areas, control of registration of premises, after-hours service, advertising, appearance of premises, and the introduction of recognised pharmaceutical assistants.

Recommendations in the Report

The recommendations include:

Activity involving the application of professional, scientific and technological principles to the supply of medicines and medical and surgical appliances required for the prevention and treatment of disease under domiciliary conditions whether on prescription or otherwise, and the giving of information and advice relevant to such supply.

The acceptance by the pharmaceutical community of full responsibility to provide a pharmaceutical service irrespective of whether the law or other outside interest requires this is an essential factor in the creation of satisfactory conditions of pharmaceutical practice.

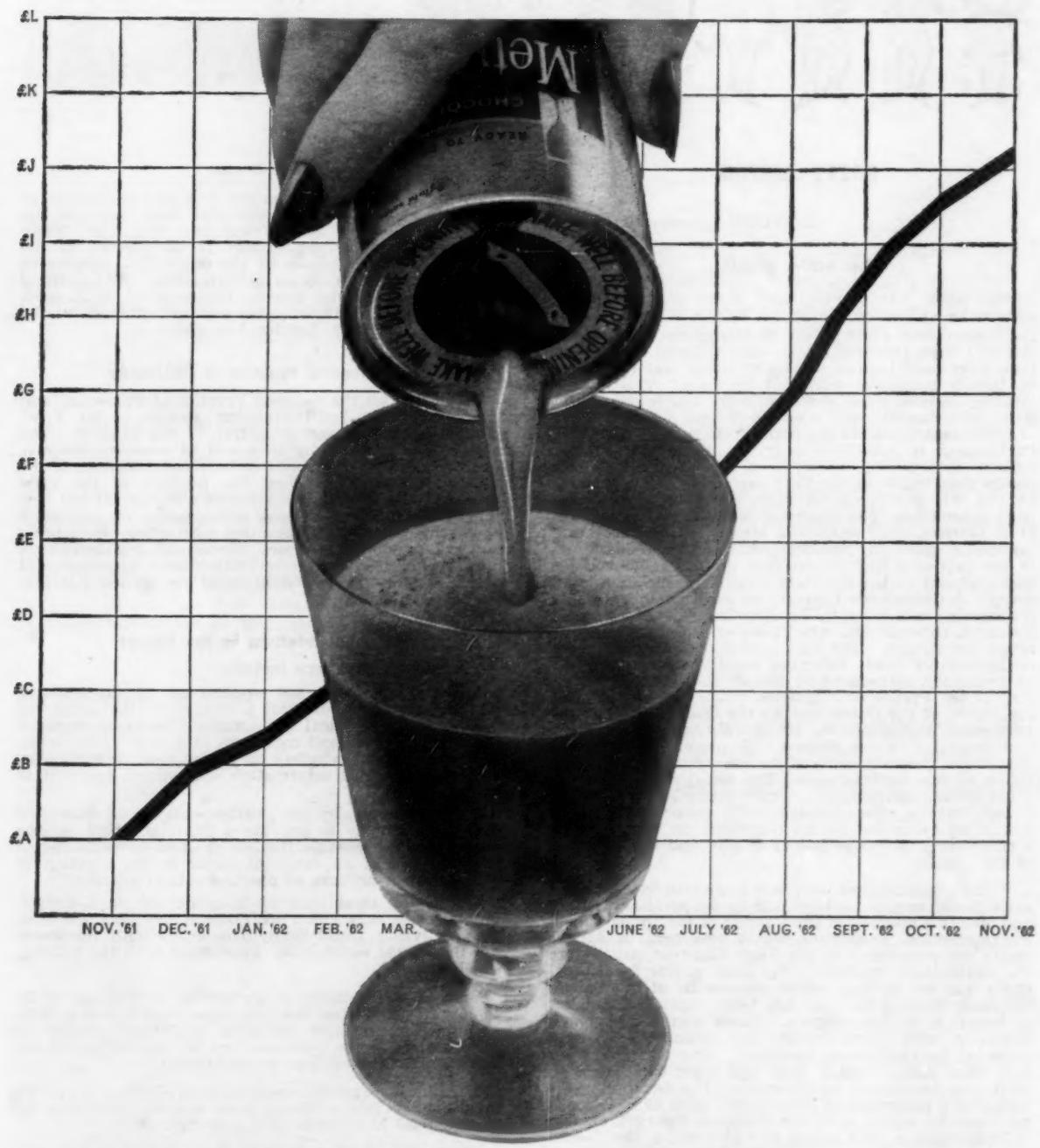
Unless the establishment is conducted on a departmental basis, only allied professional activities and business activities traditionally connected with pharmacy are in general suitable for association with the practice of pharmacy.

Since a consequence of ownership of pharmacies by bodies corporate has been to separate ownership from qualification, policies affecting pharmacy should be looked at from the point of view of their effect on the qualification rather than on ownership.

The pharmaceutical superintendent of a body corporate should have sole authority over matters involving his professional knowledge and responsibility.

There should be a limit to the number of branches for which a superintendent should be responsible.

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There should be a formal procedure for the appointment of branch managers.

It is necessary to determine the minimum conditions which must be satisfied to employ economically the capital needed to provide an establishment which can give the pharmaceutical service normally required from general practice.

A study should be made of the relation of (a) size of establishment to (i) the needs of the district, (ii) the provision of services outside the normal requirements of general practice and (b) the size of business to efficiency of operation.

The grouping of businesses as a means of overcoming the economic problems of the small business should be encouraged.

A degree of central and local planning is needed to ensure that the public have reasonable access to pharmaceutical services, and this involves co-operation to overcome the difficulties of small pharmacies and the consideration of pharmacies which can meet needs which are beyond the resources of the small business.

Special arrangements involving the collection of prescriptions and the delivery of medicines may be needed to meet the requirements of outlying areas.

Advertising of pharmaceutical services or goods should not be undertaken. Restricted titles should not be associated with the advertising of other goods and services, and undignified media should be avoided.

Greater attention should be paid to the appearance of pharmacies both externally and internally.

If window displays are made of any articles, other than medicines and medical and surgical appliances, no display of any class of such articles should be more prominent than or occupy as large an area as the display of medicines and medical and surgical appliances unless the establishment is clearly departmentalised.

Registration of premises should be dependent upon compliance with conditions necessary to ensure that a satisfactory standard of service can be given.

Arrangements for giving a 24-hour service should be established in every district.

There is need for the training and examination of persons to act as assistants to pharmacists. The certificate of assistant-in-dispensing of the Society of Apothecaries is evidence of a suitable standard of training and examination. The relationship between pharmacist and assistant should be regulated.

The discussion which followed Mr. Adams' paper ranged over a wide field from education to hospital pharmacy, with general practice somewhere in the middle. In the case of replying to questions, Mr. Adams said that the basis of the report was to see what could be done to improve the position of pharmacy as a whole, and that, of course, might adversely affect some individuals. One of the themes which ran throughout the report was the interdependence of the various units in pharmacy, the need for joint action, and the question of the fate of individual businesses. Much depended on the way in which the principles were applied. The report will now be discussed by Branches throughout the winter.

Hospital Drugs from Abroad

The Minister of Health has announced that he is entering into contracts for the purchase of drugs from abroad for use in the hospital service. Contracts have been placed for tetracycline, chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline, chloramphenicol and chlorothiazide. In May, as noted in earlier comments, the Minister stated that he would invoke the relevant sections of the Patents Act

to buy drugs from sources under licence by the patentees, and those which are now affected are being produced in Italy and Denmark. The successful tenderers are British firms, and it is understood that claims will be considered from patentees' royalties negotiated as appropriate. The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry said that the decision had been made regardless of the damaging effects on research and export in the drug industry. Last year research cost the industry £7.5 million, compared with £6.25 million in 1959 and £3 million in 1954. Now there would be little or no encouragement to maintain, let alone increase, the research expenditure, if contracts for the most successful drug discoveries were to be awarded to unlicensed competitors. In 1960 exports reached the record value of £44.4 million, and the present figures were 10 per cent. above this total. It was regretted that the Minister had taken this step without prior negotiations with an industry which had always been ready to co-operate in the determination of reasonable prices. Pfizer Corporation, in endorsing this statement by the Ministry, said that the contracts were for supplies of tablets and capsules only, and that no indication was given of where the hospitals would obtain their requirements of those preparations requiring more costly and highly specialised production techniques. These included products for injection which were of vital importance in life-saving therapy.

International Pharmaceutical Federation

The 21st International Congress of Pharmaceutical Sciences held at Pisa attracted an attendance of some 500 pharmacists, of whom 34 were from Britain. These included Sir Hugh Linstead, President of the Federation, and Mr. H. S. Grainger, President of the Society. Over 100 scientific papers were communicated, of which seven came from Britain, including five from the Chelsea School of Pharmacy. Mr. W. K. Fitch, a former editor of "The Pharmaceutical Journal," paid a tribute to the Italian Journal of Pharmaceutical Chemistry ("Bollettino Chimico Farmaceutico") on achieving its centenary. He said that he believed it was immoral for a pharmacist—an individual who had been accepted by the State and by the public as a person whose primary concern was the health of the people—to fill his windows with goods which bore no relationship to pharmacy. It was equally immoral for a pharmaceutical periodical to fill its pages with non-pharmaceutical material. It was immoral for a pharmacist to put in his windows or display medicines which he knew were promoted by advertising based on pharmacological inexactitudes. Pharmaceutical periodicals should not publish papers, articles or reports which had not been adequately sifted and for which insufficient supporting evidence was available. A special medal to commemorate the Congress bore on the obverse the head of Giuseppe Orosi, who was successively Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry at Florence and at Pisa, and died in the latter city in 1875.

Pharmacists Overpaid?

The evidence of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts, published recently, suggests that payments made to pharmacists have been much greater than the Ministry anticipated. Sir Bruce Fraser, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Health, told the Committee that the results of the inquiry had shown the gross profit per N.H.S. prescription was 25.25d., giving a net profit of 3.86d. during 1957. The settlement in 1956 was intended to give a profit of 2½d. It was a matter of dispute with the chemists whether the agreed intention was an adequate settlement, but the higher figure was not intended. The present profit, in the Ministry's opinion, was greater than 3.86d. per prescription, and a reduction in the remuneration had been proposed. The Permanent Secretary was questioned on the possibility of the money being recovered from

chemists. The Ministry think that the remuneration is now excessive, and this was partly due to the on-cost increasing the chemists' remuneration as drug costs were rising. They were trying to cut this on-cost down. There was a very considerable difference in the profit of the small and the large firms. Sir Bruce said that a differential according to the amount of National Health Service work being done was a feature of the present proposals, but this was not the same as differentiating in favour of the man in the less populous areas. Reference was made to contractors buying below the Drug Tariff rates, and the difficulty of getting information on this aspect of the Service.

No decision has yet been reached on the chemists' claim for remuneration, but it is expected that a conference of pharmaceutical committees will be held in the near future to discuss the present situation, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has imposed a pause on all claims for increased salaries and wages, and this extends over into the Health Service.

Oral Contraceptives

The Family Planning Association has been advised by its Medical Advisory Council that oral contraceptives should be made available at its clinics. It is recommended that Conovid and other similar progestogen-oestrogen oral contraceptives may be offered, subject to the following conditions: (1) The pills are administered to suitable cases only and under strict medical supervision by medical staff who have been trained in the method. (2) The clinic organisation is adequate to deal with the administrative problems involved. (3) Due regard is paid to the relationship between F.F.A. doctors and the rest of the medical profession. "The Council consider that closely studied research should be continued in order to evaluate the effect of long-term administration." Suitable cases, of course, meant that the woman who was going to try this method was quite fit and not overweight. It had been thought that these contraceptives might tend to make people put on weight; but, in fact, where they had been tested some had gained and others had lost weight, and some remained the same.

Pharmacists and Cricket

The end of the first-class cricket season in England brought a letter to "The Pharmaceutical Journal" asking why pharmacists alone of every trade and profession had given no notable service to cricket, and suggesting that perhaps some psychological factor was involved. There was a facetious suggestion that early acquaintance with the "limit to ashes" might easily lead to perversion or aversion, or perhaps "test" (retail pharmacists are subjected to a testing scheme in which a sampling officer takes tests) had a dispiriting sound. The point was taken up, however, by several correspondents, and the "Journal" regular contributor "Onlooker," who pointed out that Mr. Ian David Craig was on the British Register, and had had the supreme distinction of captaining an Australian touring team, and had also played several times against England. Mr. W. J. Tristram, Past President of the Society, and himself a well-known umpire in Cheshire, made similar comments, and pointed out that one pharmacist had played in recent years for Glamorgan. Mr. T. W. Whittet, pharmacist at the University College Hospital, London, added to his letter in "The Pharmaceutical Journal" that "X-rayer" ("Chemist and Druggist" 1956, 1, 55) recalled that Xenophon Balaskas, a googly bowler, who toured England with a South African side a few years earlier, is a pharmacist. It seems likely that A. Potecary, who toured this country with the last South African team, has a pharmaceutical ancestor. There are also many cricket supporters in our calling, and Your Correspondent saw this year's Chairman of the Conference, Dr. D. C. Garrett, at Lords only a week before he set out for Portsmouth.



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The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

In the absence on holidays of our President, Miss G. Donaldson, the Vice-President, Mrs. E. Boyce, welcomed members to our general meeting, held at the College of Pharmacy on October 5.

Our guest speaker on this occasion was Dr. Birrell, Victorian Police Surgeon.

Dr. Birrell opened his talk by telling us of the duties of a police surgeon and quickly made it plain to us that the greater part of his work is caused by fatal road accidents. In turn, the greatest number of road accidents and deaths are caused by drunken drivers.

Dr. Birrell was quite emphatic that drinking and driving a car don't go together. If you drink, don't drive—take a tram or a taxi.

We were quite staggered at some of the figures from all over the world which Doctor told us to prove his point, and even more so when he concluded his talk by showing us slides of the results of some of the fatal accidents he had attended. We all felt glad that we were only having a cup of tea for supper, which we had in the cafeteria after Miss Savage had thanked Dr. Birrell on our behalf.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The meeting of the New South Wales Association, held on the evening of October 11 in the Nurses' Memorial Club, 16 College Street, Sydney, was chaired by the President, Miss I. J. Latham, who welcomed about 35 members and several friends.

A preliminary business meeting was conducted, after which Miss Latham introduced Mr. Dudley, of Kodak (Asia) Pty. Ltd., who had kindly consented to be our projectionist for the evening. The films which he showed were by courtesy of the French Commercial Attaché.

The screening included magnificent colour films of the French countryside, the manufacture of French perfume and the wine industry in France. Variety, as well as much amusement, was added to the entertainment when a home-movie of one of the members was shown of shots taken at an "at home" and "swimming party" attended by the members earlier in the year.

Each member was given a sample of a delightful French perfume and all unanimously joined in hearty acclamation to second Miss Latham's vote of thanks to Mr. Dudley. Supper was served and the meeting closed at 10 p.m.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF QUEENSLAND

Federation Day, August 17, was remembered with a cake and lighting of the candles.

Our September meeting was planned well ahead, with our guest speaker to be an interior decorating consultant. However, on the morning of the meeting we were advised that she had been confined to bed the previous night and there was no one to stand in for her. The President and Secretary then had a busy time to arrange

and organise a film evening instead. Mrs. Alexander, who is our social hostess, brought along slides of Canada and U.S.A., which she took while away a few years ago. Lorraine Haslam had some pictures of her recent trip to New Zealand, and other members supplied views of the Lake District of England, Blue Mountains area and Alice Springs in Australia. Among the pictures of "the Alice," Miss Eleanor Chalmers had a treasure—a snap of Namatjira himself doing some painting.

Although our attendance was not inspiring, the evening with such impromptu entertainment ended on a very pleasant note, with supper being served about 10.30.

This year's Christmas party promises to be one of our most successful yet, with a dinner party on November 16. We are expecting all our members to keep this night free and have lots of fun.

A.M.A. SOUNDS WARNING ON USE OF DRUG SAMPLES: S.K.F. ADOPTS PLAN

The American Medical Association has taken a stern look at the disposition of drug samples by some physicians and points out that "it is illegal under Federal food and drug laws and under most State statutes to sell or give prescription drugs to patients other than in the course of treatment."

Drugs for which the physician has no use in his practice should be incinerated, an A.M.A. spokesman says, or "if a physician's thrifty nature balks at destroying drug samples, he can give them personally (not by his office girl) to the registered pharmacist at the corner drug store. However, the physician shouldn't give away any broken packages."

Meanwhile a Philadelphia manufacturer, Smith Kline and French Laboratories, took a second major step to assure tightest control of prescription drug samples when it announced a system of drug accountability among its professional service fieldmen. Previously 450 S.K.F. representatives signed a statement of principles reaffirming their obligation to exercise strong control of samples in their possession.

"Control over sampling is definitely the responsibility of all drug manufacturers," said Thomas H. Rauch, S.K.F. Marketing Vice-President. "With our present programme we believe our method of sample control to be the most comprehensive yet devised."

As explained by Rauch, the new system establishes the rules for accurate, day-to-day inventories of drugs—both samples and clinical supplies—in the possession of company representatives.

Under the programme, S.K.F. representatives are sent enough sample supplies at the beginning of each detail promotion period to service physicians in their territories. As in the past, needs are estimated conservatively. Each representative reports daily on the quantity of samples given to physicians.

Daily records from the fieldmen are tabulated in the Philadelphia office in such a way that it is possible to determine at a moment's notice the quantity of any drug left with any physician.

At the conclusion of a detail promotion period, representatives are required to return unused supplies to the Philadelphia office. Return samples are counted and compared with reports of distributed samples. Any discrepancies are immediately apparent and subject to investigation, Rauch said.—"The New Jersey Journal of Pharmacy."

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TRADE NOTES

FUROXONE — SMALL PACK

"Furoxone" suspension was introduced on the Australian market during January 1960, and initially was marketed in an 8-oz. bottle. Smith Kline & French Laboratories (Australia) Ltd. advises that the demand for a smaller pack has necessitated the introduction of a 4-oz. size, and this new pack became available in the usual way late this month.

The pricing structure for the 4-oz. size is as follows: To retailer, 100/- doz.; to consumer, 12/- each.

ENDO LABORATORIES INC.

Young & Fennell Pty. Ltd., of Sydney, has notified its appointment as Australian agent for Endo Laboratories Inc., whose head office and research laboratories are in New York, U.S.A.

The initial Endo products to be released in Australia will be Balcort, Coumadin, Endolac, Endotussin-NN, Endotussin-NN Paediatric, and Numorphan.

Details of these products may be obtained from Young & Fennell Pty. Ltd.

RILEY-WILLIAMS SALES MANAGER

Mr. S. M. Ross has been appointed Australian Sales Manager of Riley-Williams Pty. Ltd., Melbourne, manufacturer and distributor in Australia of a number of well-known pharmaceutical products.

After serving during war years in the Navy, Mr. Ross' business experience was confined to stock and sharebroking with Byron Moore, Day & Journeaux, Melbourne. In 1952 he joined P.C.D. Pty. Ltd., and was appointed Sales Supervisor for Australia in 1959. He was promoted to Sales Manager for Victoria in 1960.

D.H.A. (VIC.) GENERAL MANAGER

Drug Houses of Australia has announced the appointment of Mr. Eric B. Davies as General Manager of D.H.A. (Victoria) Pty. Ltd.

Mr. Davies has had a close association with pharmacy, as at one time he was Administrative Officer of the Victorian State Branch of the Guild. In addition, his daughter Jill is a second year student at the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

He was for a number of years Office Manager of D.H.A. (Victoria) Pty. Ltd., and subsequently became Commercial Manager of D.H.A. (Laboratories) Pty. Ltd.

In 1958 he was appointed a Director of that company, a position which he retains in addition to his new appointment.

SAFETY CLOSURES

Accidents in the home are a greater hazard than those on the roads. To help in preventing many of them, a new bottle closure has just been introduced.

The ingenious design fits all standard bottles and is childproof. Used on bottles containing medicines, detergents, bleaches, kerosene and other dangerous liquids about the house, they can prevent tragic accidents.

The cap is in two parts, each made of non-corrosive plastic materials. The inner rigid cap screws easily on to the bottle, and is surrounded by a ring made of the newest plastic, "Propathene" brand of polypropylene supplied by ICIANZ. It must be pressed down firmly before the fitting will unscrew.

These new closures, marketed by Universal Safety Closures Pty. Ltd., South Yarra, Melbourne, are available in three sizes to fit standard bottles and cans, and are packed in sets of five.

CRICKET HISTORY FOR FAULDING STAFF

At a Youth Education Evening recently, Sir Donald Bradman addressed a large group of youths and executives of the staff of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. Sir Donald and the Faulding staff were first entertained at a dinner, after which the address was given in the company's staff dining hall.

The talk was accompanied by descriptive slides, and Sir Donald covered every phase of the history of cricket from its inception in England to the present-day game in England, Australia and America. The many reminiscences Sir Donald introduced were greatly appreciated by his audience.

In expressing thanks to Sir Donald, Mr. A. F. Scamvell, Chairman and Managing Director of the Faulding Company, said the address was undoubtedly the finest which their staff could possibly have been privileged to hear from the world's most famous cricket authority and player.

ASTRA SALES MANAGER

Astra Pharmaceuticals (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. recently announced the appointment of Mr. H. O. Evans as Sales Manager with responsibilities for Astra interests in Australia and New Zealand.

Mr. Evans, who recently arrived with his family from Johannesburg, started his career in retail pharmacy in Britain. Then after serving with the Royal Navy during the war as an Admiralty Pharmacist he joined Parke-Davis and was subsequently appointed Sales Manager for Southern Africa from Cape Town to Nairobi, including the Belgian Congo. For the last 3 years he has been Manager of the Ethical Division of Westdene Products in Johannesburg, in which capacity he was responsible for introducing the Astra range of products into South Africa.

Mr. Evans will be resident at the company's head office in Brisbane, and hopes to meet colleagues in the pharmaceutical field at the earliest opportunity.



Mr. H. O. Evans

DETTOL ANTISEPTIC CREAM

Reckitts Pty. Ltd. has added another line — Dettol Antiseptic Cream — to its range of pharmaceutical products. Dettol Antiseptic Cream is a "chemist only" line, and is being distributed on a national basis.

The new cream contains the active germicidal principle of Dettol Liquid Antiseptic. It is stated to be actively germicidal and to possess soothing qualities which promote healing.

Dettol Antiseptic Cream is recommended for affections of the skin which require an efficient antiseptic in the form of a soft and soothing cream, and it has the added advantage of being non-greasy.



It is recommended for cuts, abrasions and scratches, minor skin affections and sore lips, sunburn, minor burns and scalds, insect bites and stings, napkin rash, chapped and roughened hands, herpes and impetigo.

Packaging and point of sale material have been produced in soft greys and greens, and an overall pleasing and modern effect has been achieved.

The introduction is being supported by a special trade merchandising offer of 15 tubes to the dozen. Display cutters, showcards and window dressing will be used for advertising to the consumer.

THE FAWNMAC GROUP OF COMPANIES

The beginnings of a business are always interesting. This one began in 1932 as a "father and son" partnership at Hobart, Tasmania. The father was Mr. Allan John Fawns Miller, a pharmacist who learned his profession in his father's pharmacy, under the style of A. P. Miller & Son, at 123 Liverpool Street, Hobart.

The son was Ian Murdoch Miller, and the pharmaceutical manufacturing business was given the trading name of Fawns & McAllan. This partnership name was coined from "Fawns," the maiden name of A. J. Miller's mother, and "McAllan" from another son Allan, who did not participate in this particular business, but was engaged as a wholesale druggist under the trading name of A. J. Miller and Maund. Registered office and factory at that time was at 25 Watchorn Street, Hobart.

For some time, manufacture of products was carried out at Hobart, with marketing and distribution throughout Australia through Edward William Lowe of Melbourne as agent. Mr. Lowe qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist at the Victorian College of Pharmacy in 1927.

The business was reasonably successful, and it is interesting to note that the original products of A. J. Miller and his son Ian are still on the market today under the same trade-marks and same style of packaging.

In January, 1938, Ian Miller met with an unfortunate accident resulting in his death, and his father, not having much further heart for the business, offered the name, trade-marks and stock to his agent at Melbourne.

At this stage, the manufacturing side of the business was transferred to Melbourne. The marketing side was strengthened and developed with branch offices and warehouses in all Australian capital cities. A team of representatives was employed and trained. War-time brought its difficulties.

Expansion in the immediate post-war period also brought its problems. The restrictions on the building of factories and warehouses were a special hardship to Australian industry. The original office and warehouse was at 140 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.I., but to cater for the rapid increase in the quantities of goods to be produced and distributed, it was necessary to obtain rented premises at Prahran, Burnley and wherever additional floor space could be procured. Prior to consolidation at Croydon in 1952, there was a period when the business was carried on from five different sets of premises in Melbourne and suburbs.

Expansion also brought its financial problems. As a help in this direction, Fawns & McAllan was converted from private ownership to a proprietary limited company in January, 1952.

In 1949, in order to accept contracting work from outside proprietors of trade marked products, as well as to separate the technical and production aspects from the marketing and distribution activities of Fawns & McAllan, a separate company under the style of Rotary Tabletting Corporation Pty. Ltd. was established with a production plant at Burnley. During the consolidation at Croydon, this plant was transferred to the new site and considerably expanded. Illustrations taken at the Croydon premises appear on the opposite page.

A third member of the "Fawnmac" group of companies is Croydon Investments Pty. Ltd. This company holds real estate and buildings at Croydon, Melbourne and Sydney, and also carries a portfolio of other investments as "reserves" for security and future expansion.

For the purposes of consolidation, all the shares of the three companies are in the hands of a holding company, Fawnmac Holdings Pty. Ltd.

Interstate branches are registered as "foreign" proprietary companies in all States of the Commonwealth.

Export arrangements are through distributors in New Guinea, Fiji and New Zealand. The field work, however, is carried out in all these territories by local Fawns & McAllan representatives, directly responsible to Head Office at Croydon.

Relations with Farbwerke Hoechst AG. of Frankfurt (M) Hoechst, West Germany

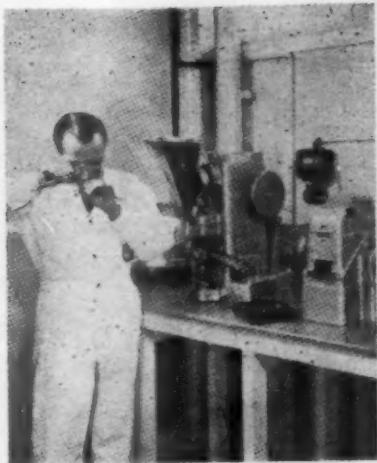
In 1951, Fawns & McAllan Pty. Ltd. formed a very important liaison with Farbwerke Hoechst AG. A licence agreement was signed to enable Fawns & McAllan Pty. Ltd. to manufacture and distribute in Australia some of the important medico-chemical inventions of this important factory and research institute.

The task was a twofold one. It was not only necessary for Fawns & McAllan Pty. Ltd. to introduce completely new products into a highly competitive market, but also to establish the institution of "Hoechst," which had not previously operated under its own name in Australia.

However, the introduction of antihistamine, anti-diabetic and antibiotic products was so successful that in 1960 the old licence agreement was terminated and a separate joint company, Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd., was organised to import the raw materials and carry out the sales promotion separately from Fawns & McAllan Pty. Ltd. Under these new company arrangements, Fawns & McAllan Pty. Ltd. and Hoechst have each subscribed half the capital for Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. Rotary Tabletting Corporation Pty. Ltd. carries out all manufacturing and packaging. Fawns & McAllan Pty. Ltd. distributes the finished goods from its warehouses throughout Australia and for export.



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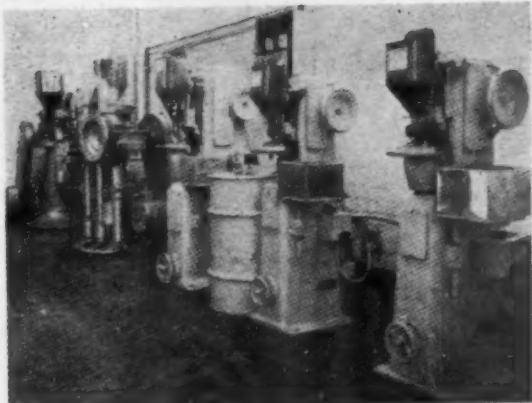
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KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1. The Factory Amongst the Trees.
- 2. Experimental Section.
- 3. Section of the Sterile Ampoule Filling Room.
- 4. The Tablet Sugar-coating Room.
- 5. A section of the Compressing Room.
- 6. Examination of Ampoules.
- 7. The Packaging Room.



5



4

FAWNS & McALLAN PTY. LTD. AND ROTARY TABLETING CORPORATION

The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, October 30, 1961



A view of the Nestlé administrative block

A VISIT TO THE NESTLÉ COMPANY, VEVEY, SWITZERLAND

By Ronald Bray

According to the story recounted by the people of Vevey, milk chocolate was first invented by a young couple who were engaged to be married. The young man worked for Nestlé making condensed milk, and the young woman for Peters, making chocolate. This enterprising couple conceived the idea of mixing these preparations of their respective employers and selling the product—milk chocolate.

This is probably a legend, but it is certain that the firms of Nestlé and Peters were married, and milk chocolate became a world wide favourite.

It was this story which became my introduction to the Nestlé company on arrival in Vevey, on the shores of Lake Geneva. In 1966 Nestlé, now the largest concern in Switzerland, will celebrate its centenary. They now employ over 80,000 people in over 100 countries, yet here in Vevey is the nerve centre of this most remarkable organisation. I had often wondered how Nestlé ensured that, for instance, "Lactogen," produced in many countries under varying climatic conditions, was still recognisably the same product. Vevey gave the answer.

There are local laboratories in all countries which maintain strict con-

trol over the suppliers of the fresh milk and raw materials. The Central Control Laboratory in Vevey, Switzerland, acts as the liaison organisation, and makes the final tests to ensure that the quality of products carrying the Nestlé brand names is identical the world over.

In the Central Laboratory Building is one laboratory whose sole object is the devising of uniform analytical procedures for use throughout the world by the Nestlé regional laboratories. Chemical and spectrophotometric tests have been devised for estimating all vitamins except vitamin D, for which a biological method is still employed. Tests for bacteriological purity, chemical composition, "organoleptic tests" (for appearance and taste) and stability under various conditions of storage are undertaken regularly.

About two kilometres from these laboratories stands the new Nestlé central offices, a magnificent modern building overlooking the lake. Here both commercial and scientific staff work in offices, beautifully furnished, overlooking the magnificent panorama of the lake and the French Alps beyond.

A visit to Nestlé's is not complete without a trip to the Nestlé hospital at Lausanne, about 20 km. distant. Here babies and mothers are able to receive such medical attention as may be required. This hospital is adjacent to the Hospital of the Canton Vaud.

I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Roger Freudweiler, the Director of Pharmaceutical Services, who was also "Chargé de cours à l'université"—the pharmaceutical course, that is. The pharmaceutical department is situated in rather old buildings (Dr. Freudweiler said that it is the oldest pharmacy building in Switzerland), but his equipment was comprehensive and up to date. He hopes to have a new department erected within the next five years.

Nearby is a brand new building, the Centre Anti-cancéreux Romand—the principal cancer research institute in Switzerland, a very active institute under the direction of Dr. Serge Newkomm.

My visits to all these places were arranged by Nestlé, and illustrate the broad field of interest of this remarkable concern.



The magnificent setting of the Nestlé establishment in Switzerland



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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

Firstly, Congress. As I said last month, everything seems set for a great show and I cannot urge you strongly enough to "be in it." As also mentioned last month, New Zealand will be sending two delegates, and from news just received have chosen the two lucky Pharmastudes, one from the new course and one from the old apprenticeship system.

Those of you who went to Hobart will undoubtedly remember Mal Cann, the Secretary of N.A.P.S.A. A letter just to hand informs me of his engagement. Well, Mal, all the best from all of us.

N.A.P.S.A. is being represented at the Munich I.P.S.F. Conference this year and one of the representatives is on his way, via Europe, on a Vespa motor scooter. He is Graeme Bechwith and, via the post, tells that accommodation is extremely cheap, but, on the other hand, petrol is about 9/- a gallon. He has already toured through Italy, France, Spain and Portugal.

Trevor Cichero forwarded me a letter from Mary Brauer, who recently attended the I.P.S.F. Ski-camp at Lienz, East Tyrol, in Austria. The following is a copy of the letter:-

"Having enjoyed the I.P.S.F. Study Tour in Sweden so much, the Austrian contingent was just burning with enthusiasm to get us all together again for the winter sports season, as they thought twelve months too long to wait to see everyone again.

"So, headed by Helga Schmatt and Franz Fischer, they launched into plans for the ski-camp, which was held in Lienz, in the Austrian East Tyrol, from February 19 to March 5 this year. There were 68 participants from eleven countries.

"There were just five of us in the English-speaking party—three English, one Irish and myself—which set off from Victoria Station on February 18. We travelled as far as Cologne that night, where we changed trains and thence overnight to Munich (the scene of the 1961 Congress). From there we proceeded to Spittal and thence to Lienz. The train journey from Spittal to Lienz was a thrill for me anyway, as I had never been in the snow country. To see every inch of the way blanketed with a dazzling white covering and the ice overhanging quick streams which rushed alongside the railway track and everything looking like a Christmas card come to life, was absolutely breathtaking.

"The accommodation was rather crowded, as might be expected in a lonely mountain hut, snowbound, way up in the Alps. A large dining-cum-recreation room, the kitchen, three dormitories of varying sizes and three wash basins, with only ice-cold Alpine water to wash in. From the village of Lienz we had to take a five-minute cable car ride up the mountain and then a 15-minute hike up through the snow before we arrived at the

Jugendheim (Youth Hostel)—1980 metres up in the Alps—our home for a fortnight.

"It was wonderful to escape from the dismal London winter into a land full of dazzling white snow, brilliant hot sunshine and such wonderful companionship as this international pharmaceutical group gave us. The Austrian food was very tasty and to come in after some strenuous skiing to a bowl of steaming hot soup was just one step away from heaven. Of course, the Austrian group were far and away the best skiers, with the Swedes, a very glamorous group, coming next. The great majority of the people were accomplished skiers, but there was a sizable group of us in the beginners' class, comprised of the English, Dutch and a few Swedish people. We were fortunate in having excellent skiing tuition at a very reduced rate from some of the local Austrian champions, duly approved 'ski-lehrers.' We had four hours' instruction a day.

"As English is the official I.P.S.F. language spoken, there weren't many language difficulties, and most of the Europeans were only too glad to have us to practice their English on. The evenings were spent mainly just talking about the varying conditions in our respective countries, singing, playing games; and a few evenings we made excursions down to the village night club and returned through sleeping, snow-covered streets by the special cable car in the early hours of the morning.

"There is to be another ski-camp next year at Obergurgl, in which I hope to participate and maybe meet a few of my fellow Australians."

Well, it sounds like a tremendous holiday, and perhaps may set a few minds into motion as regards the possibility of holding such a camp here.

That's it for this month, folks, and in conclusion I wish everyone of you lots of luck and all the very best for the exams. Think how it will be after they are all over!

—Mike Johnston, National Publicity Officer, N.A.P.S.A.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Our news is scant of necessity this month, as everyone seems to be "going down for the third time" with study, etc. Exams are on us!

One interesting item is that we have a new President—or rather an old President restored. Warwick Landers is back at the helm for the remainder of this year, as Dave Bradbury was unable to carry on owing to all the setbacks in health he and his family have experienced lately. Dave resigned at our last committee meeting, much to our regret, but we are very happy to have Warwick back again.

The Congress Committee has been working hard, but unobtrusively. The site has been booked and arrange-

ments are well in hand. Congress is to be held at St. Ives Showground, which is a very picturesque spot with a bushland setting, and, although not on the water's edge, is within easy distance of most of our glorious beaches north of "our 'arbour."

Accommodation is ample and we are looking forward to having a large crowd of interstate visitors.

Our Twenties Night was a howling success socially! Rumour has it that one pharmacy belle was rather startled to find her real Twenties model gown (stored in grandma's trunk for 40 years) disintegrating on the dance floor and (for shame!) had to spend the balance of the evening enveloped in her escort's topcoat. What a night it was!

Post-exam fever will hit us soon enough, and several social engagements are planned. These include the annual dinners, when every effort is made to improve the flagging spirits of the staff before they mark the papers.

In concluding this note, we in Sydney extend our heartfelt sympathy to our fellow sufferers and wish them every success in their forthcoming ordeal.

—Estelle de Boos-Smith, L.P.O.

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

The first Sunday in October saw the annual A.U.P.S.A. picnic held at Birdwood, about 25 miles north-east of Adelaide. The sporting activities opened with baseball between students and qualifieds. Although both teams had to scratch up some extra bodies to fill their sides, the game went on. It appears that the game was drawn, although no one seems to know the correct scores.

After the usual picnic lunch, the much-awaited grudge match began. The students were out to regain their status, lost last year after a hard match. Perhaps the fact that some of the students had to play for the qualifieds may have sealed the fate of their side. However, the students fielded a strong team, the outcome going in favour of the students. The final scores were: Students, 9 goals 7 behinds; Qualifieds, 7 goals 8 behinds.

Because of the distance from Adelaide and the fact that the exams were so close, the numbers were kept down. However, a happy little band remained behind afterwards to round off the day, and with the aid of a huge fire and a few songs made the most of their break from study.

By the time this report is published, all will be hard down with exams, and so I take this opportunity to wish all the very best from A.U.P.S.A.

—Mike Johnston, L.P.O., A.U.P.S.A.

WEST AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

By the time this report is published the fates of the 150-odd pharmastudes in this western outpost will have been written; exams. will have ended for better or for worse, and the unquestionable results will be poised above each head like the Sword of Damocles. One bright star remains to pierce the gloom—the illustrious End of Year Dinner. This promises to be the biggest swim-through in the too-brief history of pharmastude functions. At the time of writing no definite venue has been decided upon, although a preference has been indicated, and it seems likely we shall be dining and wining at a rather exclusive spot "sur la plage." An excellent menu, as much drink as each can hold and hundreds of eager students will assure an absolutely unforgettable evening.

Congress! This unique annual event looms excitingly in the very near future. It is often said, "Once a congressite, always a congressite." Although never having had the good fortune to attend the gathering, I feel from listening to the reports (however exaggerated) of

seasoned congressites that I, too, have visited such quaint little places as Goolwa and Kingston. I trust Sydney will be prepared for an influx of shiny new western faces (self included) anxious to make a successful debut at Congress 1962.

The raffle drawn back in August proved to be a great financial success, and will do much, if not to swell our account, at least to fill in the gap inevitably caused by our Congress delegates' travelling expenses. Thanks once again to the warehouses which made the raffle possible.

Notwithstanding the dinner, the close of third term must regrettably bring the close of further organised functions. Nevertheless, be on the lookout for informal notices of lazy summer picnics, casual evening capers and such welcome events that make the life of the oppressed pharmastude bearable.

—Dave Cruse, L.P.O., W.A.

SAFE INSECTICIDE

A newly released insecticide called butonate is considered one of the safest available for household use; it controls houseflies, roaches, mosquitoes and other annoying bugs. It is non-staining and has an inoffensive odour. Licence to manufacture and distribute the material has been granted by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation to Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co. of New York.—"Drug & Cosmetic Industry."

LARGE PENICILLIN DOSES

In a news story in "The New York Times," by Joseph F. Loftus, June 24, describing the President's recovery from his recent respiratory infection, the following was said: "The President is continuing to receive penicillin injections twice a day in units of 600,000 cubic centimeters. This is expected to continue for a few more days."

This is truly heroic treatment! One thousand cubic centimeters equal one liter; 3,785 liters equal one gallon; 600,000 cubic centimeters thus equal more than 158 gallons or almost three 55-gallon drums of injectable penicillin twice daily for several days. This is a heavy load to add to the President's official burdens.

The actual dosage, of course, is 600,000 units, twice a day for several days, and when newspapers give clinical details they ought to have someone around who remembers what a cubic centimeter is.—"Drug and Cosmetic Industry."

SOCIALIST COSMETICS

According to a story by A. M. Rosenthal in "The New York Times," the Japanese Socialist Party will enter the business of marketing cosmetics this summer or fall. Products will include face lotion, hair cream, hair tonic, pomade and "nourishing cream". The Socialists maintain that they are fulfilling an obligation to give the masses what they want and concede that if women who use the cut-rate cosmetics are made happy enough to vote for the Socialists, the indirect benefit to the party will not be scorned. The cosmetics will be sold at the equivalent of 30 cents a package and any profit would be devoted to reducing prices.

Understandably, manufacturers of non-Socialist cosmetics have expressed their unhappiness and opposing politicians contend that this is a device to buy votes. We suspect that the Japanese Socialist Party, failing to recognise that the purchase of cosmetics is fundamentally search for glamour, not the purchase of a commodity at a price, will stub its collective toe in this venture.—"Drug & Cosmetic Industry."



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Many people are troubled by the damage to the lower lips caused by exposure to sunlight. “UVISTIK” will protect the lips.

REFERENCES:

(i) Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Dec. 30, 1959.

(ii) Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Sept. 30, 1960.

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To mark the opening of this campaign, we are offering you four tubes of “UVISTIK” with your opening order for one dozen, showing a mark-up of 100%. This offer is available till the end of November, 1961. Post your order to us nominating your Wholesaler and we will post the bonus direct and have your order executed by the wholesaler nominated.

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COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

NARCOTIC DRUGS

Senator McManus asked the Minister for Customs and Excise in the Senate on August 17, whether there had been any noticeable increase in the recent months in attempts to smuggle into Australia dangerous narcotic drugs, and how Australia co-operated through the United Nations Authorities with other countries to cope with this dangerous trend.

Senator Henty replied that he had not been advised about any significant increase in the illegal drug traffic. Officers of his Department had made good hauls of narcotics in various ports in the last few months. They were doing this kind of thing all the time because the drug traffic was on all the time with them. His Department was working as closely as ever on the problem at the international level. They were receiving great assistance in this work.

PHENACETIN IN MEDICINES

Mr. Ward, in the House of Representatives, recently asked the following questions:

1. Is he able to say whether the Swedish Board of Health has banned the unrestricted sale of pills and powders containing phenacetin?

2. Does this decision arise from medical research which has disclosed that there is a link between chronic kidney inflammation and a high intake of phenacetin medicines?

3. Are there a number of patent medicines and headache powders containing considerable quantities of phenacetin on sale in Australia?

4. If so, will he furnish a list of the medicines and powders which come within the category and state what

action the Government proposes to take to protect the Australian community against this danger?

The following replies were given by the Minister for Health, Dr. Donald Cameron:

1.—I have been informed that in Sweden pills and powders containing phenacetin may now only be sold on medical prescription.

2.—This course of action has no doubt been taken because there is evidence that the excessive and habitual use of phenacetin is associated with and may be responsible for chronic inflammatory conditions of the kidney. The toxic influence may, however, be an impurity in the phenacetin.

3.—Yes.

4.—This is a matter for the authorities administering the poisons legislation in the several States.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

Pharmaceutical Benefits

Senator Tangney asked in the Senate recently if it was a fact that dissatisfaction and concern existed among pharmaceutical chemists over the working of the Pharmaceutical Benefits scheme. She asked further, if the Minister did not consider that a better understanding could be reached if an independent chairman were appointed to the standing committee which discusses problems, so that in the event of disagreement the chairman could sum up the problem and present his views to the Minister.

Senator Henty, in reply, said he understood a proposal on similar lines had been placed before the Minister for Health, and that he was considering the matter. When the Minister had reached a decision he would make an announcement.

A question concerning pharmaceutical benefits was asked also by Senator Wedgwood. She asked whether it was a fact that the estimated expenditure on pharma-

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COMMONWEALTH—Continued

ceutical benefits for 1961-62 was £34,592,000—an increase of £6,710,778 on the expenditure for the preceding year. She also asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health if he would furnish details showing the number of prescriptions dispensed in 1960-61 under the Commonwealth scheme, the number of persons for whom prescriptions were dispensed and the average cost of each prescription.

Senator Henty, in reply, said it was true that the increase in this year's budget for the particular item was more than £6,000,000.

If Senator Wedgwood placed her question on the notice paper he would see that the facts and figures she desired were obtained for her from the Minister of Health.

CONFERENCE OF HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

Hospital Pharmacists from every State met in Adelaide during the Labour Day Holiday weekend (October 7-9). At this meeting a Federal Society was formed.

The Conference was opened at a Dinner held in the Hotel Australia, where the delegates were addressed by the Hon. Sir A. Lyell McEwin, K.B.E., M.L.C., Chief Secretary. In his speech Sir Lyell emphasised how the wide variation in Health administration was causing changes in the Health Department resulting from the necessity for specialisation of services available to the public.

The business sessions of the Conference were held at the Repatriation Hospital, Springbank, on October 7. The opening address was given by the S.A. President, Mr. P. L. Jeffs, followed by the election of the first Federal Committee.

The first President is Mr. F. J. Boyd, Chief Pharmacist, Mont Park Mental Hospital, Victoria, and the Vice-President, Mr. P. L. Jeffs, Chief Pharmacist, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, S.A. The committee consists of nine members, four from Victoria, two from South Australia, and one each from New South Wales, Queensland and West Australia.

A number of interesting and controversial papers were read at this session.

Mr. I. Evans, Deputy Chief Pharmacist, Royal Adelaide Hospital, gave a review of State salaries and classifications, and the advantages of Federal Arbitration.

Messrs. Abbott and Garforth, also from the Royal Adelaide Hospital, outlined the requirements necessary in a Hospital Formulary and the necessity for such a publication.

Uniform Drug Laws were discussed by Mr. R. C. McCarthy, Pharmaceutical Inspector of the Public Health Department, and a symposium on the preparation of intravenous fluids was presented by the Victorian Pharmacists.

Mr. B. L. Reynolds, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy at the University of Adelaide, gave a lecture on "Microbiology and Chemotherapeutic Agents," which was followed by "Sterile Eye Drop Dispensing" by Mr. Jeffs.

During the Conference delegates were entertained by F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., and at a barbecue at the Seaview Winery at McLaren Vale, south of Adelaide. They were farewelled at a tea party given in the Taboo Restaurant.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. Rex Chidley will be with Mr. A. Lean of Ascot Park until the middle of November.

Mr. J. Richardson is now managing the Croyden branch of F.S.M.A.

Mr. F. C. Graham has taken advantage of the reciprocal agreement to transfer to the Victorian Register.

At the end of September **Mr. K. S. Martin** acted as locum for Mr. C. Ward of Karrulta Park.

Miss R. Volker from Queensland has become registered in South Australia.

Miss N. Cooper is now assisting Mr. J. Schultz, of Stevens Pharmacy, in Adelaide Arcade.

Mr. Elford F. Smith spent part of the month with Henry Francis & Co. in the Myer Emporium, Adelaide.

The first two weeks of October found **Mr. H. G. Collyer** acting as locum for Mr. H. R. Williams of West Beach Road, Richmond.

Miss R. E. Martin has taken advantage of reciprocal arrangements to transfer to the Tasmanian Register.

Mr. Trevor W. Gill is now registered as the manager of the pharmacy in Grote Street, Adelaide, conducted under the estate of the late Mr. C. Moore.

Mr. W. Richards has resigned his position with the Friendly Society Medical Association in Adelaide to open a pharmacy in Port Lincoln.

During the early weeks of October, **Mr. R. Chidley** acted as relieving manager for Mr. H. Flood, of Seacombe Park.

Miss Harvey visited Meningie for 10 days at the beginning of the month to allow Mr. P. McDonough to participate in a wedding reported elsewhere.

Mr. M. Hennoste acted as relieving manager in the middle of October for Mr. G. Moroney, of Norwood F.S.M.A.

During September and October, **Mr. K. Sowry** acted as locum for Mr. M. Robinson (Erindale), Mr. L. Davison (Kilkenny), Mr. D. Mitchell (Black Forest) and Mr. Walter Cotterell, of St. Peters.

Messrs. G. Ludkins and M. Hennoste have been attached to the staff of the principal pharmacy of the Friendly Societies Medical Association in King William Street, Adelaide.

Poisoning by Arsenic Investigated.—Detectives are investigating the circumstances surrounding the discovery that Karl Dissinger, 38, fitter, of Nuriootpa, has been suffering from arsenic poisoning.

Mr. O. Conley occupied the whole of October with relieving managements, first at Brighton for Mr. D. Scrivener and Mr. W. Sage, then down further south to Christie's Beach for Mr. N. Bannister.

Miss Margaret Logan went to Mt. Gambier late in September to allow Mr. P. Drake to have a break from his management of Mrs. McConnell's pharmacy. She spent the last two weeks in October with Mr. B. H. Lawton of Woodside.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gericke, of Edithburgh, have announced the engagement of their daughter Daphne May to Colin Sydney, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Feist, of Angaston.

The engagement is announced of Patricia Mary, daughter of Mrs. A. Clota, of Largs Bay, and the late Mr. F. A. C. Clota, to Graham Neil, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lewis, of Cheltenham.

Mr. and Mrs. Knowling, of "Kooyong," Mundalla, have announced the engagement of their second daughter, Alison, to Ian, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Haddy, of Kingswood.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Doecke, of Murray Bridge, have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Jillian Eleanor, to Alexander McKinnon, second son of Mrs. M. McK. Flower, of Wattle Park, and the late Mr. C. H. K. D. Flower.

WEDDINGS

Rawling—McDonough.—The marriage of Pamela Joy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Rawling, of Clarence Gardens, to Peter John, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McDonough, of Willunga, was solemnised at the Clarence Park Methodist Church on October 14.

Valerie June, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Mugridge, of Mannum, was married by the Rev. P. W. Patterson to David Michael, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Booker, of Leabrook, in St. Andrew's Church, Mannum, during the month.

BIRTHS

Warnecke (nee Randall).—To Pauline and Drennan—a daughter (Catherine Randall), at Memorial Hospital.

Warnecke.—To Marjorie and Peter—a daughter. Queen Elizabeth. 26/9/61.

Wescombe.—To Joy and Peter, on September 25, at Memorial—a daughter.

Mudie.—To Robert and Jill—a son. At Kingswood Private Hospital.

Wyld.—To Cherie and Bob, at Queen Elizabeth Hospital—a daughter.

Dixon.—At Calvary, on October 5, to Pam and John—a daughter.

Parker.—To Beverley and Colin, at McBride's, October 2—a son (Phillip John).

Hole (nee Corner).—On October 5, at Kingswood, to Judy and Ron—a son (Anthony Michael).

Cameron.—To Kathleen and Ian, at Calvary, October 4—daughter and son.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

From "The Advertiser," September 22, 1911.

"**Pharmacy Board** exams.: Standard, pass in full, Howard Gordon White; in three subjects, Guy C. Parker, F. T. Cottrell, A. M. Ramsay. Examiners—Dr. W. T. Cooke, A. E. Hustler, W. H. Baker, E. S. Cooper, J. H. Young."

Our correspondent writes that Mr. H. G. White is still in practice as J. White & Son in North Terrace, Grenfell Street, City, and at Walkerville.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

DRUGS STOLEN FROM CAR

During the month a 75-year-old man on a visit from Sydney reported to police the theft of an overnight bag containing drugs "vital" to his wife's health.

The drugs were later found in a creek by a boy near Victoria Park Racecourse and handed to police.

TV HELPS TRACE MEDICINE

Police during the month sought the assistance of Adelaide's three TV stations to trace a boy who had in his possession medicine which could have been harmful to him.

Police were called in by an Ascot Park chemist who had become ill after drinking water from a tap at his shop. He had used water from the same tap to make up the medicine for the boy, whose mother had collected it. The chemist knew the woman only as Mrs. Inglis and that she had a son Donald.

Police believe an injurious chemical could have adhered to the tap, polluting the water the chemist had drunk.

After a warning was televised over the TV channels the boy rang Police Headquarters and told the operation sergeant that he was the boy to whom the TV message had been directed. He said that he had taken a teaspoonful of the medicine, but had suffered no ill effects.

Police took possession of the medicine to have it analysed.

CENTENARY APPRENTICE CONTEST

During the month, the Chairman of Directors of Birks-Chemists Ltd. (Mr. E. V. Lawton) presented a cheque for 20 guineas to 17-year-old Meredith Lowe, of Stirling West, who won the company's "Centenary Apprentice Contest."

Miss Lowe won the contest, carrying with it a pharmacy apprenticeship and cash prize from 30 other entrants.

Miss Lowe, of Stirling West, is a Leaving student at Presbyterian Girls' College.

The apprenticeship was offered by Birks-Chemists Ltd. to celebrate its business centenary.

Contestants had to write an essay of about 250 words about the discovery of penicillin.

Unknown to her father, but with her mother's permission, Meredith worked on the essay for two days during the September holidays.

She spent one day at the Public Library collecting material for the essay and the next day sorting and writing it.

Meredith hopes to take up her apprenticeship early next year.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

75th Birthday Dinner/Dance

On September 15 the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia celebrated its 75th anniversary with a dinner/dance for members. This was so successful that the President (Mr. K. D. Johnson) announced that in future there would be a similar function each year.

This year the birthday celebration transcended that of 1960 both in numbers and obvious enjoyment by those present.

The entrance lounge and dining room of the South Australian Hotel were gay with flowers when the Society President with Mrs. Johnson welcomed guests as they arrived and were introduced by the Secretary, Mr. Colin Edwards. There was at once a happy atmosphere as



L. to R.: The President, Mr. K. D. Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson receiving the guests, who were introduced by the Secretary, Mr. Colin A. Edwards, (at right).

guests informally met friends in the lounge for pre-dinner cocktails.

At the dinner, the official table consisted of the President and Mrs. Johnson, the State President of the British Medical Association (Dr. R. M. Glynn) and Mrs. Glynn, the State President of the Australian Optometrical Association, S.A. Division (Mr. Morton Milford) and Mrs. Milford, the President of the Pharmacy Board (Mr. D. C. Hill) and Mrs. Hill, the State President of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia (Mr. A. A. Russell) and Mrs. Russell, and the Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia (Mr. Rex B. Martin) and Mrs. Martin.

The Loyal Toast was proposed by the Society President, who later in the evening rose and received the approbation of guests when he announced that there would not be any long speeches, but it was the earnest wish of councillors that everyone present should thoroughly and informally enjoy the occasion, with a thought for the milestone being honoured. Mr. Johnson said that the attendance of more than 150 was most encouraging, and he trusted that the honoured guests representing allied professions would enjoy the celebration along with the Society's own members. He also welcomed country members who had come to the city to join with their friends on this occasion, referring by names to Messrs. H. Young (Auguston), A. C. Holloway



Mr. and Mrs. Ross Patrick

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued



Mrs. Stain, Mrs. Penhall, Mrs. John Rowe, Mrs. Edwards,
Mrs. P. Cox.



Mrs. Rex B. Martin, at right, (wife of Vice-President)
with Mrs. Glynn, wife of Dr. R. M. Glynn, President of
S.A. Branch of B.M.A.



Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Schoff (formerly Miss P. Stanfield, a
Silver Medallist), Miss J. Besley, Mr. R. G. Martin.

(Mt. Pleasant), W. K. Burke (Woomera) and J. Duncan Gawler). Mr. W. Taylor of Whyalla was passing through Adelaide, and being in the hotel took the opportunity of meeting his old friends.

There was loud applause when the President said that the present response had assured that the birthday dinner/dance had now become a regular function in the Society programme of events each year.

Mr. Johnson closed by acknowledging the efforts of Councillor Rex Spafford and Mrs. Spafford and Secretary Colin Edwards in carrying out the function organisation, and also thanking Mr. Don Penhall for his assistance together with the management and staff of the South Australian Hotel.

The success was accentuated by the lateness of the hour when the last guests departed.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at Devon Court, 6a Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, on September 18, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. C. Hill (President) in the Chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy, B. F. Mildren and B. L. Reynolds, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Latest list of Poisons, Dangerous Drugs and Pharmacy Regulations from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. (Taken by Mr. R. C. McCarthy for perusal.)

Brochure issued by the Victorian College of Pharmacy on its Pharmacy course. (Taken by the President for perusal.)

Proposed Alterations to the British Pharmaceutical Codex.—Members advised that they had perused the list of the proposed amendments and had no comments to offer beyond the report already given by Mr. Reynolds.

Perth P.A.A. Conference.—Letter from Pharmaceutical Association advising meeting will be held from May 21–25, 1962. The President stated that the fixing of firm dates now indicated that members should consider possible items to bring forward at the next Board meeting for consideration and forwarding to P.A.A. after approval. He also asked the Treasurer if he would prepare a report relating to finance available for sending Board representation to Perth.

Galenical Exercises.

Set 1. The report of the checker, Mr. Lipsham, which had been circulated, was considered. Mr. Lipsham stated that the eight students with major errors had returned their corrections. Even now there was only one free of error. The report was received and Mr. Lipsham's action endorsed.

Set 3. Mr. Lipsham, in a progress report, stated that the work by apprentices was of an improved standard.

Mr. Lipsham stated that he had discussed with the Registrar alteration in the method of issue of galenical cards and the use of a master list of apprentices. The new system was outlined to the meeting, and it was agreed that this would be an improvement on the present method. It was agreed that the system should operate in 1962.

Practical Experience Examination.—Mr. Mildren gave a brief progress report on behalf of Mr. Craig and himself. The examination had proceeded satisfactorily and the marking was in progress.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £262/1/7 were passed for payment.

New Office.—The President pointed out that administration expenses chargeable to the Board would be increased by the acquisition of the new premises in

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

conjunction with the Pharmaceutical Society, but the whole matter would have to be examined in the near future. The President then gave a progress report regarding the division of the leased area into offices, and stated that the architect's preliminary sketches would shortly be forthcoming. It was resolved that two representatives from this Board should meet representatives of the Council as soon as possible for the purpose of expediting office arrangements.

Inspections and Actions.—Letters from Messrs. Pickering, Cornish and Abbott advising result of appeal, and forwarding copies of judgment from the Full Supreme Court.

Metropolitan Inspections.—Reports were received and examined of routine inspections carried out in the metropolitan area, and the necessary correspondence was authorised.

Depots.—Letter to Mr. L. H. Manning advising registration of depot at Meningie duly cancelled.

Letter to Messrs. Martin and Johnson advising applications for registration of depots at Langhorne's Creek and Milang approved.

Country Inspections.—The Registrar reported that correspondence regarding Northern, Southern and Eyre Peninsula districts inspections had been satisfactorily completed.

Assignment of Indentures.—2.

Completion of Indentures.—1.

Registration of Indentures.—2.

Cancellation of Indentures.—1.

PHARMACY BOARD: OCTOBER MEETING

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at Devon Court, 6a Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, on October 16, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. C. Hill (President) in the Chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy, B. F. Mildren, B. L. Reynolds and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Letter to F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch), forwarding reply on advertising of prices of medicines as authorised at the September meeting.

Copy of letter from the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania to the Editor, "Everybody's," in Sydney regarding Potassium Cyanide being referred to as harmless to humans (forwarded for information of Board). Received and noted. Eighty-fourth Annual Report of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for year ended December 31, 1960. Mr. Burns agreed to examine the report and submit items of interest to the November meeting.

Practical Experience Examination.—Mr. Mildren stated for himself and his co-examiner, Mr. Craig, that the final figures were not yet available for publication. However, there were six unsuccessful students, and it was recommended that they be granted a supplementary to be held in November on a date to be fixed by Messrs. Reynolds, Mildren and Craig. The recommendation was adopted.

Letter from the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand, advising that "official list" considered and decided that no amendment would be made. However, four items added to recommended list, viz.,

Tablet Counting Tray;

Refrigerator;

Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopaeia," Vols. 1 and 2;

Acts and Regulations Relating to Pharmacy.

New Queensland Equipment Regulations.—The President stated that he and Mr. McCarthy were impressed with the items covered by the Queensland Regulations. The list seemed most comprehensive.

Final Year Students.—The Registrar tabled a copy of a student letter which had been forwarded to all final year apprentices in recent years regarding necessary qualifications before taking charge of a pharmacy. With a slight amendment, the form was approved for forwarding to all final year students on this occasion.

It was agreed that a list of apprentices to whom the letter had been forwarded should be given to the Board's Inspector.

Mr. Lipsham tabled his report on Set IV of galenical exercises collected. The report was discussed and the allocation of marks adopted. Mr. Lipsham then formally tabled Set I cards for use by the Inspector in 1962 under the new system. It was agreed that with future Book "C" examinations by the Inspector, the latter should ask the master to endorse the card with a reason in the case of a deficiency in the number of prescriptions entered. This would then be noted by the Inspector and followed up at a later date.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £516/1/- were passed for payment.

New Office.—Letter to the President, Pharmaceutical Society of S.A., advising that Board nominated two members to meet representatives of Society Council for the purpose of expediting the office layout and placing construction work in hand.

The President stated that he and Mr. McCarthy had met representatives of the Council. The architect's plan had been approved and the work had now been placed in hand.

Inspections and Actions.—Letters to pharmacists, as authorised at the September meeting. The replies were received and explanations noted. In one case a reply had not been received and the Registrar was directed to forward a reminder fixing the date, October 23, as the latest for receipt of the explanation.

Other correspondence by the Registrar, forwarding information as a result of questions directed to the Inspector, were noted and endorsed.

Other reports on metropolitan inspections were received from the Inspector and noted, and the necessary correspondence authorised.

Advertising—Proposed Circular.—Further consideration was given to a draft circular regarding advertising, display of names on premises and the use of the letters "A.U.A." Copies had been circulated with the agenda. After discussion, the proposed circular was amended and adopted in regard to advertising and the use of the letters "A.U.A."

Consideration of the general position relating to names on premises was postponed until the November meeting.

Country Inspections.—Correspondence relating to recent country inspections was received and noted.

Appointment of Second Inspector.—The position relating to a second inspector, following the death of Mr. C. C. Moody, was considered. It was agreed that a part-time Inspector be appointed forthwith on a three months' probationary period.

Correction of the Register—Section 16.—Mr. McCarthy and the Registrar were authorised to prepare a list, as the period of twelve months mentioned in Section 16 (2) of the Act had now expired.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at Devon Court, 6a Dequetteville Terrace, Kent Town, on October 3, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. D. Johnson (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. W. Fewell, E. F. Lipsham, R. B. Martin and the Secretary.

BIGGER NATIONAL PROMOTION OF Meds TAMPONS FOR A BIGGER MARKET IN '61

**COLOUR advertising
in national women's
magazines for
first time ever!**

**YOU can benefit by using this
new tie-in display material . . .**

**FEATURE MEDS TAMPONS
ON YOUR MODESS STAND!**

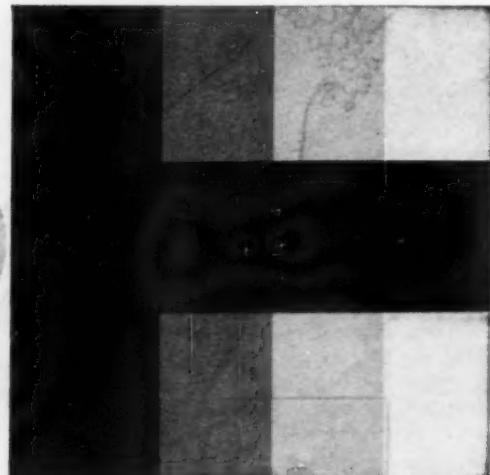


Tanderil®

Geigy

Specific anti-inflammatory
agent

Inhibits local and systemic
inflammatory reaction



Established indications

Inflammation and swelling due
to trauma (fracture, dislocation,
distortion, contusion)

As an adjunct to chemotherapy
in infective diseases

For the prevention of swelling
and oedema after operation

Chem. stry: 1-Phenyl-2-(*p*-hydroxyphenyl)-3, 5-dioxo-
4-*n*-butylpyrazolidine monohydrate

200MG TABS 200M BUSTABS
100M TABS 200GM BODY H
084/1
TL81/1R

Geigy Pharmaceuticals
Botany, N.S.W.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Leave of Absence.—The President stated that, as undertaken at the September meeting, he had discussed with Mr. K. G. Phelps the latter's difficulty in attending night meetings at the present time, due to illness in the family. As an outcome, Mr. Phelps had asked if leave of absence from meetings for three months could be granted. He would reccomence with the January, 1962, meeting, by which time he anticipated that he would be in a position to resume his duties. It was resolved unanimously that leave of absence be granted Mr. Phelps, he to reccomence attendance at Society meetings from January 1, 1962.

It was also resolved that Mr. R. N. Spafford be appointed Acting Treasurer during the leave of absence granted to Mr. K. G. Phelps.

P.A.A. Conference—Perth, 1962.—Circular letter from P.A.A., advising next meetings will be held from May 21-25, 1962. The letter was received and the Secretary directed to endeavour to obtain approximate number of those attending and advise P.A.A. accordingly.

Journal Matters.—To "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," expressing concern at the late delivery of Journal to readers and suggesting early closure for material for publication. Reply from the Manager, expressing Journal Committee's thanks for South Australia's prompt presentation of information, but advising it is not hopeful of any marked improvement in publishing date for some time; also stating that value of late material received is a matter for editorial discretion.

Letter to the Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," reaffirming Council's views that a start should be made as soon as possible on the publishing of pharmaceutical science articles in a distinctive manner, and also suggesting that co-operation of the new Australian Pharmaceutical Science Association should be sought. Acknowledgment, advising that views will be submitted to the Board of Management.

Alterations to Rules.—The Secretary reported filing notice of recent alterations of Society's Rules with the Registrar of Companies under the provision of the Associations Incorporation Act 1956.

Suggested Booklet to be Issued to Newly-Qualified Pharmacists.—Mr. Lipsham stated that he had discussed this matter with the Senior Lecturer, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Porter, who was the final year lecturer in Pharmacy Organisation.

As a result of the discussions, Messrs. Porter and Lipsham recommended that the present publication containing instructions to Associates of the University on the control of the use of the letters "A.U.A." be reprinted in the present form with the necessary minor amendments to bring the detail up to date; also that consideration should be given to the number to be printed, due to the possibility of a revision of the course at some future date.

It was further recommended that any publication for newly-qualified members containing any other matter should be kept entirely separate from that giving the instructions on the use of the Diploma title. Regarding such separate publication, Mr. Lipsham submitted that Council should consider whether the cost of production of such is warranted, bearing in mind the size and number.

There were other points brought forward by the sub-committee and considered by Council as a preliminary move.

The recommendations and matters brought forward by Messrs. Porter and Lipsham were discussed and consideration adjourned for Mr. Lipsham to submit a further report on the possibility of presenting a code of ethics, possibly at the November meeting.

Departmental Equipment.—The Secretary submitted a statement from the Senior Lecturer, of large items of equipment purchased since July 1 for the use of students in the laboratory. Approximately £900 had been spent. The report on the items purchased was received and noted with approval.

The President gave an outline of his recent discussions with the Senior Lecturer regarding further needs and pointed out that the latter was co-operating with the Society in every way to obtain the best possible equipment with the least outlay by the Society. Members expressed approval of the liaison between the Senior Lecturer and the President in this regard.

Pharmacy as a Career.—The Secretary tabled material received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain publicising pharmacy as a career in that country. Mr. Martin had already examined the material and briefly reported on the contents.

Mr. Lipsham took the material and agreed to examine and commence circulation among Council members.

The Secretary was directed to thank the Society in Great Britain for forwarding the information so readily.

Galen Prize.—Mr. Lipsham stated that final arrangements had apparently not been made for the form of this award.

The Secretary was directed to contact Mr. R. N. Spafford (absent from the meeting) and ask him to expedite the matter with Lodge Galen. As the present basic principles governing the allocation of awards could not be specifically applied to the Galen Prize for practical work. Mr. Lipsham was deputed to prepare draft rules in this regard for submission to the November meeting.

The Secretary tabled a circular letter which had been received from "The Advertiser," advising that on October 18 there would be a careers feature in its publication. It was resolved that an advertisement similar to that inserted in "The Advertiser" last year be published, and that the Secretary prepare a statement for inclusion in the feature.

Letter to the Senior Lecturer, asking him to place copies of correspondence with the Taxation Department regarding non-allowance of fees as an education expense on the students' notice board.

Letter to Secretary, A.U.P.S.A., forwarding copy of letter received from the Deputy Commissioner of Taxation. Acknowledgment received expressing appreciation for the effort made in this regard.

The Secretary reported that the revised brochure had been received from the printer. Copies had been forwarded to all secondary schools in South Australia. Noted with satisfaction.

The re-engagement of Mrs. M. Lazner in the Pharmacy Department of the University for 1962 was authorised, conditions being the same as for the current year.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £2928/17/2 were passed for payment.

New Members Elected.—Mr. D. Telfer and Mrs. J. B. Martin (both rejoining).

Modern Pharmacy Lectures.—The President reported on the success of the meetings. The Secretary was directed to thank Mr. R. A. Anderson for his effort in delivering the lectures.

Letters to Messrs. L. E. Darwin, G. P. Bartoli and J. A. Marks, advising arrangements being made for lecture material to be duplicated and forwarded to members in due course.

The Secretary said that the envelopes and notes on dispensing of eye drops had been prepared for distribution to members, but had been held temporarily, due to the high cost of postage and the possibility of other matter going forward.—It was decided that the dup-

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

licated matter should be forwarded only to country members, but should be held for the time being.

Anniversary Dinner/Dance.—The President said that the function had been an undoubted success, more than 150 being present. He and the Secretary had received many complimentary remarks on the conduct of the dinner/dance.

On a motion, moved from the Chair, it was resolved that the anniversary dinner/dance be an annual affair, to be held on the actual birthday, September 15, or as near thereto as possible and convenient.

Office Accommodation.—The President stated that the layout of the new office had been handed to an architect for suggestions. As an outcome, two sketches had been prepared and one had been approved by a joint sub-committee consisting of the Vice-President and himself, representing the Society, and the President and Treasurer of the Board. As a result of that meeting, it had been suggested that the Society and Board should share the capital cost of partitions.

At the present time, plans and specifications for quotations were in the process of preparation. The report was received and action to date endorsed.

Half-Yearly General Meeting.—It was decided to hold the half-yearly general meeting late in February, with preference for a Tuesday night, if possible, in the Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A. Hall, if available.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Industrial Building, Gilbert Place, Adelaide, on September 14, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. J. W. Stain (Acting Chairman), G. P. Bartold, R. R. Patrick, Walter C. Cotterell, J. Duncan, J. C. Measday, J. Physick, G. M. Smylie, D. K. Wilson, and the Secretary, S. S. Woods.

The Acting Chairman extended a welcome to Mr. Smylie on the occasion of his first meeting since being elected to the State Branch Committee.

Dispensing Fees.—This matter was deferred to the next meeting.

Sterile Eye Drops.—Mr. Stain reported that he had represented the Guild at a meeting with representatives of B.M.A. (Ophthalmological Section), Pharmaceutical Society and Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science on the matter of Sterile Eye Drops. He outlined the discussions which had taken place, and said that from it came evidence that it was essential that all prescriptions for Eye Drops should be made sterile.

Following the meeting, arrangements had been made for a practical demonstration to be given at The Queen Elizabeth Hospital by the Hospital's Chief Pharmacist, Mr. P. L. Jeffs, on October 19, to enable Guild Members, Registered Assistants and Fourth Year Apprentices to watch the techniques involved.

Depots.—A copy of the Court Judgment on the appeal was tabled, and it was decided that the matter be deferred to the next meeting.

Federal Council Meeting.—It was agreed that three remits should be submitted for discussion at the Meeting in Melbourne on October 29.

Federal Executive Meeting.—The Minutes of the Federal Executive Meeting held in Melbourne on August 30 and 31 were read.

National Health Act.—A copy of a draft letter Federal Office proposed to forward to the Minister of Health was read.

A letter sent to the Editor, "News," following a press report on the operations of the National Health Act was also read. The action of the State Executive was endorsed.

Repatriation.—A meeting of the Repatriation Sub-Committee with the Repatriation and other Officials was arranged for the following week and a copy of the proposed line of action which had been received was read. It was agreed that Mr. Russell be informed that the State Branch Committee were agreed that the terms in the letter were the minimum.

Guild Publicity & Co-ordinating Committee.—Our delegate, Mr. Bartold, gave a resume of the discussions which had taken place at the recent meeting in Melbourne.

Election—State Branch Executive.—The Returning Officer (Mr. D. K. Wilson) declared the following elected for the current year:

State President: Mr. A. A. Russell.

Vice-President: Mr. J. W. Stain.

Treasurer: Mr. G. P. Bartold.

Appointments to Committees.—

Federal Delegates: Messrs. A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, J. W. Stain (Proxy).

Pricing Officer: Mr. D. K. Wilson, with power to co-opt.

Trade & Commerce: Messrs. G. P. Bartold (Chairman), J. Physick, J. C. Measday, J. Duncan, D. K. Wilson and G. M. Smylie.

Publicity: Messrs. J. W. Stain (Chairman), G. P. Bartold, R. R. Patrick and A. A. Russell.

Pharmaceutical Medical Liaison: Messrs. A. A. Russell, R. R. Patrick, J. W. Stain.

Trustees: Messrs. G. P. Bartold, Walter C. Cotterell and J. C. White.

Contact Publicity: Messrs. J. C. Measday (Convenor), G. P. Bartold and J. Duncan.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Stain referred to the new Amendments to the Drug Price List, Floran Toothpaste, Ipana Fluoride. It was proposed to write to Bristol Myers.

Trade & Commerce.—It was advised that a meeting of the discussion Group Committee would be held during the ensuing week.

Publicity Committee.—The report referred to the Hair Care Campaign, the success of Baby Talk TV Session and the forthcoming Hay Fever Campaign. A letter from Sterling Pharmaceuticals was read, in which congratulations were offered for the effective type of advertising undertaken by the Committee.

S.A. Pharmacists' Co-operative Ltd.—The Secretary informed the meeting that the term of appointment of one of the Guild's Members, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, would expire at the end of the month. It was resolved to appoint Mr. Cotterell for a further two years.

Mr. Patrick, whose appointment was to September, 1962, tendered his resignation as a Guild representative, to be effective at the S.A. Pharmacists' Co-op. Annual Meeting. Mr. J. W. Stain was appointed in his stead, for the remainder of Mr. Patrick's term.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. B. W. & F. P. Hayter, Somerton Park.

Dropper Bottles.—Mr. Patrick drew attention to the need for Dropper Bottles suitable for Eye-drop Sterilisation. The matter was referred to Trade & Commerce to handle through Australian Glass Manufacturers.

P.A.T.A.—Mr. Measday advised that the Secretary was resuming duty. Letter to be sent to him expressing pleasure at his recovery.

The meeting was then declared closed.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4062).

Mr. D. T. Hughes has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. B. M. Moursellas at David Jones' store in Perth.

Mr. T. G. Stiford left for England and Europe per the "Southern Cross" on October 6. He expects to be away for about two years.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Drummond returned from their trip per the "Kuala Lumpur" on September 8, having made the journey from London to Singapore per "S.S. Singapore."

Mr. Max Arnold returned per the "Arcadia" on September 13 after six months in England. He appears to have benefited considerably in health as a result of the trip.

Congratulations to **Mr. M. J. Crawford**, of Beaconsfield, on his appointment as a Justice of the Peace, and to **Mr. J. M. Berinson**, of Mt. Lawley, on his appointment as a Commissioner for Declarations.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Waldby, of Claremont, were visitors to Sydney this month. They went overland by train and returned by the "Dominion Monarch." Miss V. Powys acted as locum.

Births.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hunt, of Cannington, and to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kierath, of Norseman, on the birth of a son in each case. Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Spence had their fifth daughter on July 20.

Chemists on holidays this month included Mr. H. T. Kinsella, of Narrogin (Mr. B. F. Twaddell reliever); Mr. M. G. Huggins, of Tuart Hill (Mr. E. D. Hogben reliever); Mr. K. M. Kidd, of Perth (Mr. W. A. Williams reliever); Mr. L. S. C. Scull, of Carlisle (Mrs. W. A. Williams, reliever); Mr. A. R. Norman, of Albany (Mr. M. Perry reliever); Mr. J. H. McMorrow, of Joondanna (Mr. V. Turner reliever); Mr. M. J. Thomas, of Bunbury (Mr. E. A. Taylor reliever); Mrs. A. E. Godfrey, of Villagee (Mr. A. J. Smith reliever); Mr. B. F. O'Brien, of Kelmscott (Mr. G. Hastwell reliever), and Mr. K. Smith, of Perth (Mr. J. A. Bateman reliever).

Recent additions to the pool of relievers include **Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Williams**, who recently arrived from Queensland. Mr. Williams is a past-president of the National Association of Pharmacy Students of Australia, and Mrs. Williams was formerly Lynette Craig.

WEDDINGS

Congratulations and best wishes to **Mr. and Mrs. Bob Devereux**, who were married at the Holy Family Church, Como, on October 14. The bride was Veronica Hall.

A wedding of more than usual interest to pharmacists took place at St. Mary's Church, South Perth, on October 5 when Loretta Hastwell became the wife of Stuart McGregor. Loretta is a sister of Gary Hastwell, who qualified with Stuart at last year's examinations. Several pharmacists who were fellow students attended the wedding.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australia Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on October 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), R. I. Cohan, R. W. Dalby, M. H. Arnold, C. Baird, L. Rappeport, A. W. Rock, H. J. Stone, S. J. Wilson.

Mr. Allan, on behalf of members of the S.B.C., extended a welcome to Mr. Max Arnold, who had returned from an extended visit overseas.

Election of S.B.C. Members.—In order to fill a vacancy on the S.B.C., Mr. C. Baird had accepted an invitation and was duly elected to the Committee. Mr. Allan extended a warm welcome to Mr. Baird.

Notes to Relievers.—Quotes had been received as to the cost of printing the suggested forms and it was recommended that these forms be duplicated.

Correspondence.—From Federal Merchandising Dept., giving details of a free goods racket.—Members had been warned.

From several Manufacturers reporting increased sales of their products in W.A. and congratulating the Guild Publicity Committee on their campaign.

From S.A. Branch forwarding copies of newspapers showing the publicity given to the U.F.S. Dispensaries.

From Students' Association enclosing copies of their Magazine and results of their recent survey.

From Country Chemists complaining of a leakage of a Chemists Only product to a store.

New Members Elected.—Mr. R. J. Davereux, Morley Park, and Mr. D. T. Hughes, Perth.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore reported that a further meeting between the Guild and the Repatriation Commission had been held in Melbourne. Negotiations were still proceeding. The annual meeting of the Federal Council will be held in Melbourne commencing on October 30.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Lewis reported that the Federal Pricing Dept. was pricing the Repat. Script quickly, and any delay in payment was not caused by the pricing dept. Delay in the amendment to the Retail List was due to the printer, but the list would be issued shortly.

Trade & Commerce Report.—Mr. Stone reported that Mr. C. Baird had been invited to a seat on the Committee and had accepted.

It was recommended that a brochure be sought for Carpet Dyes; such a booklet to contain a coloured illustration as on the showcard.

In order to obtain maximum tie-in with the price cards, showcards and Guild advertisements, it was decided that each member of the T. & C. contact a number of chemists and encourage the display of the price tickets supplied, with the advertisement.

General Business.—Mr. Rock reported that as the result of the Guild's co-operation, a number of chemists had joined the P.A.T.A. An article had been prepared for insertion in the Students' Magazine explaining the value of the P.A.T.A.

Federal Agenda.—The agenda for the forthcoming Federal Council meeting was discussed and instructions given to the delegates as to the State Branch Committee's opinion on the remits.

P.B.A. Committee.—Discussion took place on the position that arises when a prescription comes under the large pack rate and the final price is less than 5/-.

It was pointed out that a prescription priced under 5/- does not come under P.B.A., and private rates should be charged.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.



TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss Margaret Purdon care John Fiddy, FitzGeralds pharmacy, Hobart.

Birth.—On October 2, to Deirdre and Ivan Pearson, a son. Ivan is the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Students' Association.

HOBART CHEMIST FINED FOR DEXEDRINE SALE

Mr. Reginald Thomas Jones, Hobart, was fined £5 in the Hobart Court on August 24 for having sold Dexedrine without a prescription from a medical practitioner or a veterinary surgeon.

The Court was told that Mr. Jones sold the Dexedrine to a woman who said that she wanted it for a dog.

Mr. H. Solomon prosecuted, and Mr. R. Nettlefold appeared for the defendant, who pleaded guilty.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on October 12, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. K. Smith (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. T. A. Stephens, F. H. Cartledge, B. L. Ralph, I. B. McLeod, B. J. Shirrefs and the Registrar.

Pharmacy Register.—Diana Ruth Weeks and Douglas Ross Anstey, from New South Wales, were registered.

Students.—St. John Ambulance Certificates in the names of Susan Mary Mulligan, Cecelia Beverly Davis, Paul Colin Fisher, Donald Calver and Alan Cyril Barwick were received and noted.

Prosecution.—R. T. Jones—Supply of Dexedrine: Advice was received from Finlay, Watchorn, Baker & Solomon, the Board's Solicitors, that the prosecution against Mr. R. T. Jones came forward for hearing in the Court of Petty Sessions on August 23, 1961, that the Defendant had pleaded guilty and had been fined £5 and ordered to pay costs amounting to £5/6/6. Mr. Jones had also been ordered to pay Counsel's Fee of £5/5/-.

Pharmacy (Medicines & Drugs) List 1960.—With regard to this List the Meeting decided that future consideration be given to removing Phenacetin from the list.

Poisons Act.—Diocetyl Sodium Sulphosuccinate: Draft label and photograph of container together with state-

ment of ingredients for new laxative for babies, "Correct-Al," was received from Pharmacol Laboratories Pty. Ltd. Resolved that the Registrar advise that the draft label and container as submitted comply with the Board's requirements.

Potassium Cyanide.—Mr. Smith stated that following a statement in a magazine that Potassium Cyanide was quite harmless to humans a letter had been sent to the Editor pointing out the dangerous mistake made and calling for a retraction. Copies of this letter had been sent to each of the Australian Pharmacy Boards.

Stilboestrol-Beauty Preparations.—The Registrar advised that to date no reply had been received from the Advisory Panel of the Uniform Poisons Schedules. This matter was deferred pending a reply.

Carbromal and Bromvaletone.—Advice was received from the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia that carbromal and bromvaletone were restricted to Chemists and for sale without prescription. Similar advice was received from the Pharmacy Board of South Australia for bromvaletone, advising that carbromal was not as yet classified, but with the adoption of the Uniform Schedules it was proposed to classify it the same as bromvaletone.

Sale of Vaccine.—A letter was received from the Chief Veterinary Officer advising that he very much regretted that in his recent communication to the Board of August 22, he had failed to state that whilst Black Disease and Entero Toxaemia vaccines are covered by provisions of the Regulations under the Stock Act 1932, his Department had made a special exemption in their regard and their uncontrolled sale is permitted.

It was resolved that a copy of the letter be sent to all pharmacists and that no further action be taken in this matter.

Uniform Poisons Schedules.—This matter was deferred to the next Meeting of the Board.

Prescription Note Books.—Prescription Note Books for Old Syllabus Final Year students were received by the Board.

Syllabus.—Draft Syllabus as prepared by the Pharmacy Department was considered by the Board and approved.

D.D. Act 1959.—A Memo was received from Mr. Targett advising that a Medical Practitioner may not write a N.H. Prescription for a Dangerous Drug (for the purpose of the D.D. Act 1959) or a private prescription for a dangerous drug unless he be registered in Tasmania. The Meeting resolved that this Memo be tabled.

The Registrar advised that Mr. Smith and he had attended a Meeting at the Health Department on October 9 to discuss the draft of the Dangerous Drugs Register. The final draft of the register had been determined and would become available from the Government Printer.

Prescription Reading.—Miss C. Y. Chan: Mr. Shirrefs stated that Miss Chan had requested that she be allowed to sit for Prescription Reading. The Meeting agreed to this in view of the fact that Miss Chan had already served a period of apprenticeship.

The Meeting closed at 10.25 p.m.

TASMANIA—Continued

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

General Meeting

A General Meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held at 93 Davey Street, Hobart, on September 21, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. W. G. Webb (President) and forty-one members.

The President reported that since the last meeting there had been the Annual General Meeting, the Annual Combined Dinner, the Refresher Course at the Hobart Technical College and the visit to the Department of Chemistry at the University.

P.A.A. Conference, Perth, 1962.—A letter was received from the Association giving preliminary notice of the Perth Conference, and members were asked to advise the Secretary if they intended attending this conference.

Dangerous Drugs Act.—The President introduced Mr. A. K. Smith, Chairman of the Pharmacy Board, and Mr. E. G. P. Targett, Health Department Inspector.

Mr. Smith gave a short resume on the Act and its intentions. Mr. Targett then gave a very detailed explanation of how the Act would affect the pharmacist in his daily routine, chiefly on the forms of prescriptions and Dangerous Drugs Act Register, etc.

This was followed by a very lively session of questions to both Mr. Smith and Mr. Targett.

A vote of thanks proposed by the President was carried with acclamation.

The meeting closed at 9.50 p.m., when the women pharmacists kindly served supper.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY: COUNCIL MEETING

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on October 9, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. W. G. Webb (Chairman), Miss M. E. Purdon, Messrs. C. A. Robertson, L. J. McLeod, J. K. Bester, and the Secretary.

Sterilisation of Eye Drops.—A draft circular was received from Dr. Burgin regarding the necessity for extreme care in the sterilisation of eye drops.

The meeting approved this circular for distribution to members.

General Meeting.—It was agreed that the next General Meeting would be held on November 30, when a demonstration on the sterilisation of eye drops at the Pharmacy Department of the Hobart Technical College would be given.

Students' Association.—A copy of the Survey and Annual Journal of the Pharmacy Students' Association was received.

Northern Branch.—Following the most successful evening held for discussion on the Dangerous Drugs Act with the President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. A. K. Smith, and the Health Department Inspector, Mr. E. G. P. Targett, the meeting agreed that we should endeavour to arrange a similar evening in the north if Mr. Targett could be available. This was left for the Secretary to arrange.

P.A.A. Conference, Perth, 1962.—Members considered it was important that our President who would hold office in 1964 should attend the Perth Conference.

The meeting agreed that this matter, together with a survey of our potential for conducting such a conference, should be fully discussed at the next council meeting.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

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1 and 3 HOLE STEADIFLOW TEATS, AVAILABLE PACKED 3 PER CARTON, FOR QUICK OVER-THE-COUNTER SALES



NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W., "Guild House," 199 Clarence Street, Sydney. (Phone: 29 5725.)

"They who have much to lose
have much to fear."
—Burke.

Mr. F. O. Newton is the proprietor of the "Park Pharmacy," Town Hall Railway Station.

Mr. P. A. Morrissey has opened a pharmacy in the Piccadilly Drive-in Centre, Crown Street, Wollongong.

Mr. E. S. Saul has purchased McCabe's Pharmacy, 6 Campbell Parade, Bondi Beach.

Mr. A. L. Smith has opened a pharmacy at 127 Lawrence Hargrave Drive, Thirroul.

Mr. H. D. Joseph is the proprietor of the pharmacy at 5 St. John's Avenue, Gordon.

Mr. W. H. Mintorn has purchased Mr. T. B. Jones' pharmacy at 1 Addison Road, Marrickville.

Mr. A. J. Turner has purchased Mr. A. E. Dawe's pharmacy, 217 Kissing Point Road, Turramurra.

Mr. I. W. Humphreys, of Wiley Park, has sold his pharmacy.

Mr. A. M. Jordan, of Moss Vale, has disposed of his pharmacy.

The pharmacy at Yarra Junction has been closed.

Mr. E. P. Palmer, of Leichhardt, has sold his pharmacy.

Mr. T. B. Jones is now in business at 89 Auburn Road, Birrong.

New Partnership.—Mr. D. B. Draffin has taken Mr. N. M. Ferros into partnership in his pharmacy at 59 Mitchell Street, Stockton, and in future will trade as Draffin & Ferros.

Mr. J. J. Ashley, M.Sc., M.P.S., who was awarded a H. Woods Scholarship in 1960, has also been awarded a Fulbright Travel Grant to assist him to travel to the Pharmacy School, University of California, in order to study for a higher degree.

BIRTH

To Marjorie and Mark Morris, of 214 Pacific Highway, Charlestown, a boy, on September 24, at Hillcrest Private Hospital, Merewether. Andrew Mark, 7½ pounds, a brother for Rosemary.

HOSPITALS CONTRIBUTION FUND DIRECTOR RETIRES

Mr. R. A. Miller, Hospitals Contribution Director for 19 years, has retired. His place has been taken by Mr. R. J. Turner, formerly fund secretary.

"HILLCASTLE HOUSE"

"Hillcastle House," 361 Kent Street, Sydney, was declared officially open by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of Sydney, Alderman Jensen, at a function held on October 25.

KODAK DINNER

Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. entertained representatives of official pharmacy at dinner in the Opal Room, Hotel Australia, on October 19.

HEALTH WEEK EXHIBITION

The official opening of the 1961 Health Week Exhibition was carried out by the Minister for Health at the Town Hall, Sydney, on October 17, at 11.45 a.m.

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK

The official opening of National Health Week was performed by the Minister for Health, Mr. Sheahan, at a luncheon at the Trocadero on October 16, at 1 p.m.

Pharmacy was represented at the opening.

DISTILLERS CO. RESIDENT DIRECTOR

On October 4, the Distillers Co. Biochemicals (Aust. Pty.) Ltd. held a cocktail party in the "Namatjira" Room, Chevron-Hilton Hotel, to meet Mr. Ernest G. Gross, Resident Australian Director of the company.

Among those present were Mr. L. J. Thompson, Mr. W. C. Poole, Mr. K. E. Thomas, Professor R. H. Thorp, Professor S. E. Wright, Mr. A. C. Fraser, Mr. J. F. Plunkett, Mr. R. E. Gostelow and Mr. W. R. Cutler.

£63,796 LEFT TO CHARITY

A Strathfield chemist, Thomas Hislop Dick, 82, of Margaret Street, who died last July, left the bulk of his £63,796 estate to charity.

In his will, probate of which has been granted in the Supreme Court, Mr. Dick left an annuity to his housekeeper, Jessie Stone.

The rest of his estate will be divided equally among the Spastic Centres, Legacy, the N.S.W. Society for Crippled Children and the Leichhardt Methodist Mission Home for senior citizens.

TRANSPORT DRIVERS AND DRUGS

Question asked in the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Rigby asked the Minister for Health on August 17, whether his attention had been invited to a report that in Victoria recently a driver of a long distance transport vehicle had been charged with and found guilty of being in possession of a "pep" drug.

He enquired whether any such case had been brought to the notice of the Minister in N.S.W. and, if so, what action would be taken to prevent improper distribution of such drugs.

The Minister for Health, Mr. Sheahan, said his attention had not been drawn to the report of the Victorian case, but he had read about it in the newspaper.

He could not say whether there had been prosecution for that type of offence in N.S.W. However, any person in charge of a motor vehicle could be charged, if found to be under the influence of a drug so that it interfered with his ability to drive a vehicle. This was an offence under the transport laws.

Mr. Sheahan said the prevention of the possession of some of these drugs raised serious difficulties. The Poisons Advisory Committee had had these matters under consideration from time to time. Any regulations

NEW SOUTH WALES—(continued)

to restrict the possession and use of drugs would require to be drafted with extreme caution so that they would not interfere with the freedom of people to have at their disposal drugs necessary for the protection of their health. He would have the question examined by the appropriate officers of the Department of Health.

VIOLENT STORM FLOODS PHARMACY

On Wednesday, October 11, a brief but violent thunderstorm hit Sydney, causing wide blackouts, train hold-ups and flooding of shops.

In New South Head Road, Rose Bay, water overflowed from gutters into shops for 100 yards along the main shopping centre. Mr. S. M. Palfreyman's pharmacy was affected by storm water.



Illustration by courtesy of
The Sydney Morning Herald

Picture shows pharmacy assistants Ruth McFadzean and Barbara Peel mopping after the inundation.

THIRD GENERATION

The August Pharmacy Board Final Examination in New South Wales brought about the somewhat rare phenomenon of "third generation" in pharmacy.

Mr. W. H. (Bill) Carter, of Wahroonga, has followed in the footsteps of his mother, Alderman Mrs. E. Carter, and of his grandfather, Mr. P. D. Belcher (deceased), to carry on the family's pharmaceutical tradition.

Percy Dudley Belcher will be well remembered by the older generation of pharmacists, particularly those of the northern suburbs of Sydney. He conducted a pharmacy at North Sydney, and subsequently at Gordon. He was also a Councillor of the Pharmaceutical Society for many years, and its President in 1943-45.

Mrs. Belcher, who is still hale and hearty, handed

down to grandson Bill on his qualification a gold watch that had been presented to her husband on his enlistment in World War I by the members of the "N.S.P.A." There seems to be some doubt as to the exact title of N.S.P.A. Was it Northern Suburbs Pharmacists' Association or North Shore P.A. or North Sydney P.A.? Perhaps some of our readers can supply details of that one-time effective group. The writer (Alan Fraser, apprenticed to H. W. Manning at the time) can remember some names of members, H. D. B. Cox, A. R. Joscelyne, A. Sadler, H. C. Price, Johns, H. W. Manning, M. T. McCredie, H. Redmond, W. Park, A. Wadsworth, Musson, A. H. Reuss. Some of these took an active part in the campaign for "early closing," which eventually came into force, the closing time becoming 7.30 p.m. instead of 9 p.m.

Multiple generations in pharmacy are of interest to many of us; maybe there is one in Australia greater than three generations. Here is a pleasant task for pharmaceutical historians.

POLICE OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1908, AS AMENDED—REGULATION

Extract from New South Wales Government Gazette, No. 107, September 29, 1961.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to amend in the manner set forth hereunder the Regulations under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act 1908, as amended.

C. A. KELLY, Chief Secretary.

The Regulations under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act 1908, as amended, are amended by inserting next after Regulation 15A the following new Regulation:

Possession and Use of Drugs in Mines

15B. (1) In this Regulation—

"Approved mine" means a coal mine approved for the purposes of this Regulation by the Chief Medical Officer of the Joint Coal Board or a metalliferous mine so approved by the New South Wales Director-General of Public Health.

"Authorised person" means—

- (a) a person in charge of an approved mine; or
- (b) a person employed at an approved mine who has been designated by the manager of the mine as a first-aid man, provided he is the holder of a current Third year Award in First-aid of the Government Ambulance Corps or the Medallion of the St. John Ambulance Association and has been issued with a certificate of competency by a medical officer appointed for the purpose.

(2) An authorised person is hereby authorised to procure and be in possession of morphine and morphine-like substances for installation in first-aid kits in an approved mine subject to the condition that such drugs shall be used only for emergency purposes.

(3) The first-aid kits in which such drugs are stored shall be inspected periodically by a medical officer appointed for the purpose and, when practicable, as soon as possible after a first-aid kit has been used in an emergency.

(4) An authorised person shall make provision for a medical practitioner to enter or cause to be entered in a register kept solely for that purpose a record of—

- (a) all supplies of morphine or morphine-like substances procured or otherwise in the possession of such authorised person;
- (b) all quantities of such drugs issued by such authorised person together with information as to the places in which the drugs are to be stored;
- (c) the date and place in which such drugs were used for emergency purposes and the quantity so used.

The provisions of Regulation 11 shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to and in respect of the keeping of such register.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

ZONE MEETING AT LISMORE

At the Zone meeting held at Lismore on October 15, presided over by Mr. Harold Frith (President), representatives were present from Casino, Kyogle, Lismore, Murwillumbah, Woodburn, Evans Head, Bangalow, Byron Bay, Ballina, Grafton, Tenterfield, Yamba, South Grafton and Maclean.

Those in attendance were Messrs. Charles H. Johnson, J. T. H. McDonald, E. F. Steffensen, N. S. K. McDonald, Frank W. Johnson, Arthur Brand, R. E. Budd, H. B. Quigg, R. Whittle, Oliver R. McCullough, Keith M. Mitchell, George R. Stephens, E. W. Hatfield, C. Spillane, D. Enright, F. A. Harper, J. D. Ada, G. E. Brooks, J. Gorry, John Moen, T. H. Mitchell, J. R. Lane, H. T. Stanford, L. V. Wilkinson, M. W. Roberts and Lewis R. Thomas.

A welcome was extended to Messrs. Les Smith and W. F. Pinerua.

Venue of Meeting.—Mr. Ada moved, Mr. F. W. Johnson seconded that special meetings of the Far North Coast Zone be held at Lismore as at present. Casino, Grafton, Lismore, etc., to have local meetings monthly or as necessary.

Guild Advertising.—Figures given showed the success of "Hair Care" advertising.

The long range policy of group named lines was explained—also why the slogan is now "Ask Your Family Chemist," omitting the "He knows" of last year. Also why paper and radio advertising is preferred to TV.

It was shown that the penetration of the four Sydney dailies compared to the town's local dailies were:

Grafton—(Sydney)	5,350	Local	6,400
Lismore	3,300	"	13,900
Casino	1,900	"	2,200

N.H.S. Act was discussed with the "Rise & Fall" clause and the explanation of the Minister's determination to 5/6 and 3/- dispensing fee.

In answer to questions it was pointed out that a pensioner script must have the **Pension Number on the Script**, in the doctor's handwriting, in ink. If it did not it was a N.H.S. script and attracted a 5/- payment.

New Pharmacy Act was now before Cabinet and very soon might well be law. Whilst the status quo of present companies and other unregistered owners would not be altered, it was felt that pharmacy would be restricted to one man Ph.C. owner—no wives as partners unless they are qualified, and in the event of demise of husband Ph.C. a stated time in which to dispose of assets to a Ph.C.

Sale of Restricted Drugs was deprecated and the method of drugs being so restricted was explained. During this discussion many points of great interest were brought out, particularly re improvement in sales of Ipana Fluoride Paste.

The executive officers were re-elected, namely, President, H. B. Frith; Vice-President, C. Spillane; Treasurer, J. D. Ada; Secretary, L. W. Thomas.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Pinerua, having attended this meeting at great personal inconvenience, Mr. M. Donald moved a vote of thanks to both for information, bringing us up to date in important matters, which could not be published. In reply Mr. Smith invited any members visiting Sydney to be sure and call at the new Guild building in Clarence Street.

The meeting terminated at 4.15 p.m.

ZONE MEETING AT WOLLONGONG

At the Zone meeting held at the Ironworkers' Club, Wollongong, on October 16, at 8 p.m., representatives attended from Wollongong, Unanderra, Bulli, Coledale, Port Kembla, Primbee, West Wollongong, Balgownie, Fairy Meadow, Berkeley, Mangerton, Dapto, Coniston, Warilla, Shellharbour, Kiama, Figtree and Thirroul.

There were present Messrs. F. M. Reddan, J. Robinson, David Coates, Don Roberts, Fred Bear, Tom Hallett,

Ross Fyfe, P. Ray Kerr, J. A. McDonald, Neville Adams, Allan Kahler, B. W. Bellingham, W. Madden, K. V. Lawler, Ian Blower, Frank Morgan, John Fox, Bill James, F. J. Pearce, J. Henderson, R. Mackinley, Ron C. Marsh, G. P. Raynor.

The Chairman (Mr. Reddan) declared the meeting open, adding: "It is about two years since we had a visit from the State Branch Committee. The purpose of this meeting is to inform you of present-day developments on P.B.A., etc. We have with us Mr. W. G. Sapsford and Mr. Conolly. They will address you and then answer questions. I call upon Mr. Sapsford."

Mr. Sapsford: First of all I would like to say how gratifying it is to see such a fine attendance. It is two years since we had a meeting and I am pleased to be the one to address you.

N.H.S.—If you have any problems, let me know. We have a strong representation on the Standing Committee. I don't want to take up a lot of time talking, but would like to hear your ideas. There is much irritation caused by pin-pricking, but we are engaged in ironing these out. The scheme is working reasonably smoothly.

Repatriation Dispensing.—A new agreement is being discussed. We consider items outside the N.H.S. should be paid for at separately negotiated rates.

Merchandising.—I hear you have made considerable progress down here with staff training lectures. You can probably tell us something.

I shall now do my best to answer any questions for you.

Mr. Reddan: Are there any complaints about N.H.S.?

A Member: A lot of items are dropping in price and we have to stand this. I think one month's notice is too little. We should have more opportunity to get rid of the lines which have dropped in price.

Question: How was the "one-month" arrived at?

Mr. Conolly said the Guild had proposed two months' notice, but finally the best terms which could be secured provided for one month.

A Member said the manufacturers should inform the wholesalers well beforehand of a drop in price. The wholesalers could then pass on the reduction. Later the Government would be advised and then the recovery price would be adjusted.

Mr. Sapsford said the Government would never agree to this.

A Member: The lowest price lines are not available from all sources. Has this been taken up with the Government?

A Member: If "X" is prescribed and not being available we supply another, the script is returned "Refer to claimant."

A local doctor prescribes hydrocortisone eye ointment. The lowest price is Hamilton's, but this is not available here, only another brand, which is 10/- dearer. A script must be altered before you send it in, or it will be returned stamped "Subsequent alterations not acceptable."

We should be sent a list of alterations to our claim.

Another Member: I had a case recently, three scripts were "disallowed but held." This is very unfair.

A Member: What we want is a general complaints department; someone in the office to take up our complaints with the Department. You lose a lot of time phoning the Department and it is expensive from Wollongong to Sydney.

A Member: Has the Guild given thought to introduction of pricing arrangements like the set-up in Great Britain? Could it set up a pricing bureau?

(This suggestion was not well received.)

Mr. Sapsford said the dual-price structure had been under review again. In the last N.H.S. amendment sheets the Government quoted the items subject to the 5-multiple pack. The Government had been in contact with the manufacturers concerned requiring them to produce "five-times" the pack.

Regarding repeat authorisation forms, it was suggested that the chemist should write on the duplicate an endorsement showing details of what was dispensed. The form to be revised to give more room for the endorsement.



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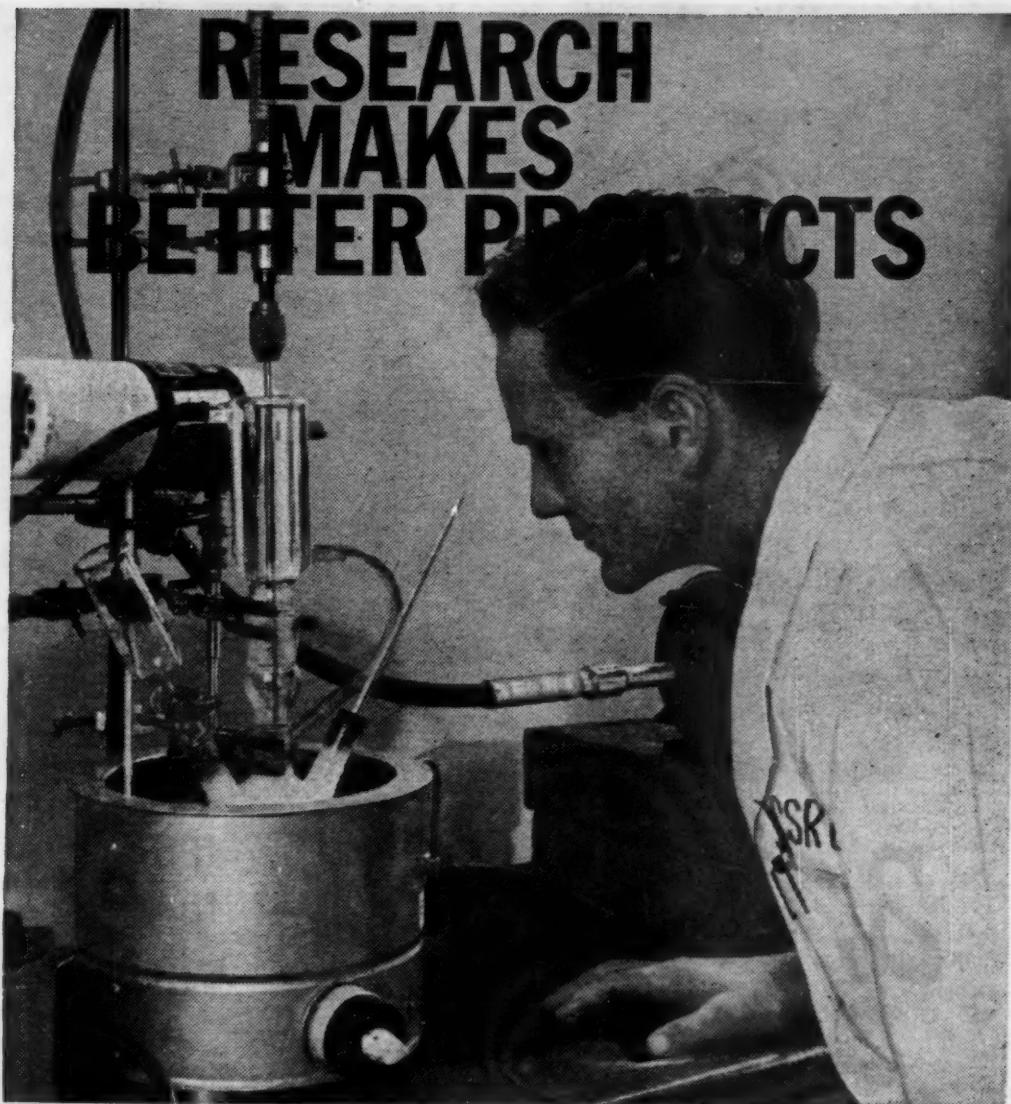
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

P.A.T.A.—Mr. Reddan: Mr. Sapsford would like an opinion re the P.A.T.A. Do you want it reinvigorated? Think over this, and then stand up and speak.

Mr. Roberts: Let's go back 30 years, when the P.A.T.A. let us earn a crust. Today we have a similar position; firms (not C.O.) would be interested in joining the P.A.T.A. The writing is on the wall for these firms. They realise their position. We are more and more interested in C.O. lines.

Mr. Reddan: During the last 10 to 15 years there has been a change in the world pharmacy deals in. We had a great number of trade marked lines. Indian Root Pills cost 11½d., selling for one shilling. I sold thousands of them—nothing could be done. The P.A.T.A. has been the bulwark of pharmacy. For 20 years, during an age of new growth, the P.A.T.A. has not been active, because there has been no cutting. I can assure you the P.A.T.A. saved us in the past; it must become active again.

I don't think any of you would go on the radio to defend it. I say the P.A.T.A. is quite a matter of basic justice, we shouldn't be ashamed of it. It is for the common good; good for all, fair to all. The retailer gets a fair amount for distributing the product. If you condemn it on the common good, then chop out the unions, the milk board, cigarettes, insurance companies and the egg board. So you shouldn't be ashamed of the P.A.T.A.; there is nothing to be ashamed of. That is our basic weakness in the P.A.T.A.

New South Wales is the only State where the P.A.T.A. is functioning effectively. In England the manufacturer can still protect and police the retail prices of his lines. What we want is a set retail price. It doesn't matter if a chain buys better, because they have to distribute.

A Member: Basic principles are important. Our thinking is a bit off the beam. There are two things: One, the "Sun" ran a list of scripts dispensed in Sydney. There was criticism because the prices varied. They wanted a fixed price for prescriptions. "Choice," in a recent issue, had details of a survey on soap powder prices. "Cut-price specials" were often dearer than the regular ones. The people want a fair retail price. The public prefer a fixed price, but not the chains, by brain washing the public make them like cut-price specials.

Mr. Reddan enquired: Well, are you all in favour of the revivification of the P.A.T.A.? All in favour say Yes.

It was decided to support revivification, provided the P.A.T.A. came into line with what the Guild wanted.

Hair Care.—Mr. James suggested that a survey of about twenty pharmacies be made, to find out how the promotion went.

A member said products given the most space were the least in demand. The manufacturers had taken control.

Mr. Sapsford protested this statement. With our product advertising we were not in the manufacturer's control.

A Member said the Queensland winter promotion was better. They selected a few lines, not jumbled up.

Mr. Conolly said the same agency operated in both States.

Gimmicks.—The Guild is traditionally against gimmicks. Why did it do a volte-face with one product? No explanation has been given.

Mr. Sapsford: Our main objection is when gimmicks are saleable merchandise. We had to be flexible in the matter referred to—overall some gimmicks have helped to sell.

A Member: Will it be followed up with other firms?

A Member: It forces up stock; gimmicks (like the 6d. off) made no difference to my sales.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Sapsford and Mr. Conolly was carried by loud acclamation.

Responding, Mr. Sapsford said he would report members' views to the State Branch Committee. He appreciated very much the fine attendance.

The meeting rose at 11.30 p.m.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 19 O'Connell Street, Sydney, on September 12, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. Gostelow (Chairman), Prof. S. Wright, Messrs. L. Smith, G. Simpson, K. Cartwright, E. Dempster, K. Thomas, G. Mallam.

Appointment of President.—Mr. C. Gostelow was re-elected as President.

Inspector's Report.—Results of prosecutions are appended to this report.

Applications for registration were approved, as follows:—

(a) Having passed Qualifying Examination: Malcolm John ANDREW, Richard Anthony BALNAVES, Geoffrey Steven BANBURY, Peter BARCLAY, John Gregory BARRETT, Raymond Milton BARTON, Robert BEASLEY, Linda Merle BELL, Peter Gordon BENNETT, Terence William BRIGGS, Paul Gerard CALMAN, William Henry CARTER, Gregorio Costantino CESCO, John Lawrence CHALKER, Robert John CHAMPION, Barbara Jean CONOLLY, Ronald Francis CURRY, Josephine Florence CUSHAN, Bruce George DAY, Rex Latham DEASEY, James Joseph DONOHOE, Robert Clyde FAULKNER, Dudley Westcott FORD, Allan Charles FRASER, John Reginald HALLIHAN, John Hopetoun HAYMAN, Jeffrey James HICKEY, Richard Anthony JACKSON, Ashley Hunter JARMAN, Alice Maude JOLLOW, Robert Phillip JORDAN, Dorothy May KEARNEY, Ronald Roy KINKADE, Margaret Eleanor KNOWLES, Nicholas LEON, Ian Hugh Arthur LILLEY, Trevor Lawrence LORD, Terence John McCABE, Margaret Jean McCRUM, Ian Patrick McGRODER, Bruce Munro McPHERSON, Iain Alisdair MACDONALD, Marie Anne MALONEY, Peter MASSASSO, Russell Edmund Victor MILLER, George Dimitrios PAPADIMITRIOU, Morris Anthony PUGLISI, Margaret Beverley ROBARDS, Elizabeth Catherine SABOLCH, Margaret Patricia SHAW, Kaye Maria SHEPPARD, Rachelle SHER, Stuart Allan SLATYER, Walter John SLOANE, Kenneth Stokes Paul SMITH, Peter Vincent SMITH, John Joseph STEPHENS, Michael David Milner STONHAM, Ronald Victor STUART, Robert Leslie TEECE, Ray Neil TOMLINSON, David William TREDINICK, Brian Dennis TURNBULL, Noel Edward VAUGHAN, Merton Francis WATSON, Felicity Elizabeth WEGNER, Annette Elizabeth WHITE, Jill Helen WILLCOX, Beverley Joan WILLIAMS Kerrie WORBOYS (Miss).

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Alice Anne BAGSTER (from Queensland), Donald Charles LAWIE (from Queensland), Rodney Ian WALTON (from Western Australia) and Moira SMITH (from Great Britain).

(c) By Restoration: Warren Leslie BAKER.

Certificates of Identity were issued to Donald Ian CAMERON (to Queensland), Allen Brian THOMSON (to Queensland), Annie Jean LAWRIE (to Victoria), Diana Ruth WEEKS (to Tasmania), Rex Adrian CHIDLEY (to South Australia), Warren Leslie BAKER (to Western Australia), Russell William BUSH (to Great Britain), John Michael DALY (to Great Britain), John Langdon FISHER (to Great Britain), Barry Mon HUGHES (to Great Britain), Eric George KENNARD (to Great Britain), Lenore Noella RAYMOND (to Great Britain), William John USHER (to Great Britain), Beverley Margaret VAN EPEN (to Great Britain), Peter James WILDBLOOD (to Great Britain), Graham Frank Clark WISHART (to Great Britain), and Brian William THACKERAY (to Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised four Transfers and one Resumption.

Deaths from Poisons.—Deaths from the following Poisons have been notified since last meeting, viz.: Barbiturates, 5; Pentobarb and Bromine Co., 2; Bro-

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

mine Co., 1; Ferrous Sulphate, 1; Strychnine, 1; Arsenic Trioxide, 1; Carbonmonoxide and Bromine Co., 1; Sodium Amatol Caps., 1; Spirits of Salts, 1.

Results of Prosecutions

GOLDBERG, Alic, Registered Proprietor, of 111 Enmore Road, Enmore, appeared before Newtown Police Court on August 17, 1961, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined the sum of £10 with court costs £1 on each charge (total fine £20).

RASMUSSEN, (Est. of) E. M. E. A. Rasmussen, A. C. Taylor, Executrices of the Estate of 603 George Street, Sydney, appeared before Central Police Court on August 18, 1961, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription. They were convicted and fined the sum of £5 with court costs £1.

BECKEFELD, Keith Alfred, Registered Proprietor, who with another trades at Regional Shopping Centre, Top Ryde, appeared before Ryde Police Court on August 23, 1961, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription, and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined the sum of £3 with court costs £1 on each charge (total fine £6).

PAYTEN, Mrs. I. M., Registered Proprietor, of 209 Summer Street, Orange, **CAHILL**, E. P., Registered Proprietor, of 361 Summer Street, Orange, **McCARTHY**, Mr. M., Registered Proprietor, who with another trades at 254 Summer Street, Orange, **BALDWIN**, Mr. P. J., Registered Proprietor, of 231 Summer Street, Orange, and **WHITE**, Mr. E. W. F., Registered Proprietor, who with another trades at 248 Summer Street, Orange, appeared before Orange Police Court on August 28, 1961, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription. Each was convicted and fined the sum of £2 with court costs £1.

DRURY, Mr. Ross V., Registered Proprietor, of 168 Hunter Street, Newcastle, appeared before Newcastle Police Court on September 4, 1961, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription. He was convicted and fined the sum of £12 with court costs £1.

GUDGEON, Mr. M. R., Registered Proprietor, of 60 Crown Street, Wollongong, appeared before the Wollongong Police Court on September 6, 1961, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined the sum of £10 with court costs £1 on each charge (total fine £20).

WOODHILL, Mr. R. A., Registered Proprietor, of Central Pharmacy, Central Road, Unanderra, and **COATES**, Mr. R. D., Registered Proprietor of The Mall Pharmacy, Unanderra, appeared before Wollongong Police Court on September 6, 1961, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. Each was convicted and fined the sum of £5 with court costs £1 on each charge. (Total fine for each person £10.)

PHARMACY BOARD: OCTOBER MEETING

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 19 O'Connell Street, Sydney, on October 10, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. Gostelow (Chairman), Prof. S. E. Wright, Messrs. L. Smith, K. Cartwright, K. Thomas, G. Mallam, G. Simpson and E. Dempster.

Inspector's Reports (Results of Prosecutions).—

SMITH, Mrs. J. G.—Unregistered Proprietor, of 134 Macquarie Street, Dubbo, appeared before Dubbo Police Court on September 21, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription. She was convicted and fined £4, with court costs £1.

LOGAN, Keith W.—Registered Proprietor, of 142 Macquarie Street, Dubbo, appeared before Dubbo Court on September 21, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription. He was convicted and fined £4, with court costs £1.

Applications for registration were approved as follows:

(a) Having passed Qualifying Examination: Malcolm John Herbert, Betty Humberstone, Anthony Taylor Lee, Marion Lawry Medcalf, Rosemary Joan Simons, Mary Elizabeth Jane Stevenson (nee Irvine), Joseph Peter Barraket.

(b) By Reciprocity: Colin Neville Cometti (from New Zealand), Adele Mary Hamilton (from New Zealand) and Judith Leila Netterfield (from Queensland).

Registration was granted to C. N. Cometti and J. L. Netterfield, and to A. M. Hamilton subject to receipt of certificate of identity from New Zealand.

(c) By Restoration: John Colin Chapman, Audrey Bessie Ogden, Peter Sheperd, Mrs. Helen Lee.

Section 11(e)—Sub-Committee on Foreign Chemists: The application of Dudley John Adler, Pharmacy College, Durban, South Africa, was referred to Sub-Committee.

Issue of Duplicate Certificate of Registration Approved—Ian Douglas Reed.

Certificates of Identity were issued to Douglas Ross Anstey (to Tasmania), Lorraine Marie Miller (Queensland), John Joseph James Kevans (Great Britain), Francis Patrick McDonagh (Great Britain), Alan Michael Marshall (Great Britain), Robert Francis Marshall (Great Britain), Ian Douglas Reed (Great Britain), Paul Francis Rein (Great Britain), Elizabeth Jane Stevenson (Great Britain), Abhai Sinha (Great Britain), Roland William Manning (New Zealand), and Janet Anne Garwood (nee Jennens) (New Zealand).

Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons were reported since last meeting, viz.: Strychnine, 1; Pentobarbitone, 1; Carbital, 1; Arsenic, 1.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised 2 transfers and 1 cancellation.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

*Council
Meeting*

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on September 5, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors S. M. Palfreyman (Chairman), E. G. Hall, A. F. Winterton, H. W. Read, R. Dash, S. E. Wright, W. R. Cutler and M. Sweeney.

Vacational Employment.—Following general discussion on progress of the scheme and time of commencement of contacting, the whole matter was left in the hands of the Secretary.

Pharmacy Research Trust:

Buffet Dinner.—Many favourable comments were passed on the publicity value of the function, but there was some criticism of the quality of the food.

Supplement in "Sydney Morning Herald."—There was very favourable comment on this feature.

Broadcast.—Copies of the broadcast were circulated at the table and well received.

Publicity in "A.J.P."—Secretary reported action taken and circulated copies of photographs to be published.

Mr. Hall moved that congratulations be expressed to Mr. Plunkett, Professor Wright and the two Secretaries for their work in achieving such good results. Secretary to convey the above to Mr. Conolly. Mr. Read stated that further material about the Trust will be published in the next "Digest."

Mr. Cutler suggested the Research Sub-Committee should meet as soon as possible to plan a follow-up. This was agreed to and the Secretary instructed to contact Mr. Plunkett on his return from holidays to fix a date for the meeting.

Mr. Hall: "Have we pressed home the continuing nature of the Trust?"

Mr. Cutler: "I have!"

Continuing, he asked how much money was needed before selection of researchers.

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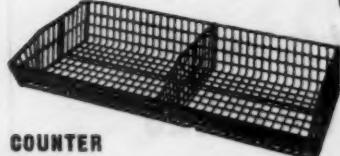
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

"I envisage £10,000 per year for ten years."

Councillor Wright: "We might start with one or two when we have about £6000. I am putting out feelers for suitable people."

Lecture at Newcastle.—Report by Mr. Plunkett was received.

Pharmacy Ball, Newcastle.—Report by Mr. Plunkett received.

First-Aid Lectures.—It was decided to take no further action in this matter.

Pharmacy Ball, Sydney.—Secretary reported that the expected surplus would be approximately £315. Commenting on the small amount of publicity given in the press to the ball, it was stated that because the proceeds were going to charity there was a small amount of publicity in the social columns. Councillors discussed the diminishing interest being taken by retail chemists in the ball. It was stated that some firms are complaining about this. Mr. Cutler stated that this applied to most entertainments, which caused general discussion on the apparent gradual decease of the ball. In spite of this, general opinion was expressed that the ball was once again a success.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Congress, Sydney, 1962.—Councillor Wright stated that a meeting of the Section "O" Committee had been called for September 6. The Congress would be held in Sydney from August 20 to 24, 1962.

Furniture and Equipment for Society's Office.—Council authorised the Executive to make an offer to the Guild for the purchase of the addressograph.

Mr. Hall reported on fittings, furniture, painting, etc., required for the office and asked for permission for the Executive to proceed. In agreeing to this request, thanks were expressed to Mr. Hall for the time he had given to the matter.

Presentation of Registration Certificates, October 26, at Anzac House.—The Secretary reported that Dr. Meyers had agreed to present the prizes. As the accommodation in the hall is 343 seated, students would be informed that they could bring up to four guests.

General procedure for the function was discussed and agreed upon.

Correspondence.—From Dr. E. S. A. Meyers, Director of State Health Services, accepting invitation to present prizes to pharmacy graduates on October 26.

D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd., forwarding cheque for £250 as donation to Pharmacy Research Trust. The Directors consider a forward step has been taken in the creation of the Trust and will be pleased to make an annual review of the position with regard to future donations.

Reckitt's Pty. Ltd., enclosing cheque for £7/10/- as a donation to the Society. The Secretary reported it had been banked in the Research Trust Account.

Mr. Ross Brown, Earlwood, delighted to hear of and see the wonderful reception Research Trust has received. Firmly supporting the activities of the Society and suggesting the annual surcharge be increased. Congratulating Mr. Plunkett and his associates on a really sterling effort.

The F.P.S. Guild, N.S.W. Branch, congratulating the Society on the fine supplement in "The Sydney Morning Herald" concerning the Pharmacy Research Trust.—Letter received with pleasure.

Mr. F. C. Kent, Editor, "A.J.P.", re proposal to publish an Australian Pharmaceutical Science Journal.—During discussion the following arguments were put forward:—

A Councillor: "Can a special section be included in the 'A.J.P.'—a really scientific one—and delete reports of meetings?"

Another Councillor: "I am in agreement on deleting the reports, but other States seem to like them and want them."

Councillor Wright: "A purely scientific journal would have to be rigidly controlled and articles vetted, etc. I

suggest the matter be placed on the agenda for next meeting"—Agreed.

Mr. K. J. C. Johnson, Institutional and Industrial Pharmacists' Group, appending report of activities of the Group.—After discussion the report was received.

Mr. N. Carr, Fairy Meadow, explaining that the recent lecture series had to be cancelled, not so much for cost as for lack of actual numbers.—Letter received.

New Members Elected.—Miss Sheila Howard, Pymble, and Morris Winston Roberts, Lismore.

Reinstatement.—Mrs. Jennifer Doris Shaw (nee McLachlan), Potts Point.

Associate Members.—Trevor John Moore and Miss Malieke Van der Poorten.

The meeting rose at 10.50 p.m.

OCTOBER MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on October 3, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors J. F. Plunkett (Chairman), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, M. Sweeney, H. W. Read, B. G. Fegent, S. M. Palfreyman, R. Dash, S. E. Wright.

Vacational Employment.—The Secretary reported the scheme progressing smoothly. Most of the correspondence had been dealt with and several students had already indicated success in obtaining employment.

Pharmacy Research Trust.—**Report of Sub-Committee Meeting.** Councillor Wright reported that some difficulty had occurred in getting a full attendance of the Sub-Committee, but that he, together with Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Cutler, had discussed the drafting of a letter to be sent to the Association of Ethical Pharmaceutical Industry. A draft letter was read by the President to Council, and after discussion the Sub-Committee was empowered by Council to despatch the letter when ready.

Mr. Hall suggested the addition of a final sentence of appreciation by the Society Council. He also suggested that a minute should be recorded setting up the Trust and the Trustees and appointing Mr. Fraser as the Secretary of the Trust.

Mr. Fegent said the Council should get a ruling from the Taxation Department on the question of donations being tax-deductible.—Agreed.

Lecture—Vitamins.—Dr. F. W. Clements.—The President reported on the lecture being capably delivered, but he was not particularly happy with the general tone of the lecture, as it attacked the large sales of vitamin preparations by pharmacies. Newspaper publicity coinciding with, but not connected with, the lecture had also dealt with this point, but he had not considered it to be harmful to pharmacy.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Congress—Sydney, 1962.—Professor Wright reported that a meeting of the Committee had been held. Mr. B. Reynolds, of South Australia, had been asked to take the Presidency of Section "O" and he had accepted.

Mr. Read then reported on the Committee's deliberations relating to the social side of the Congress. If a reception were held, they would probably have to cater for 300 people. The Committee suggested that Council give some thought to the organising of a Country Week to coincide with the Congress.

Another matter for Council to consider is the manner of entertaining interstate and local delegates. Mr. Plunkett said that local people participating should pay their own expenses. Mr. Hall said a reception could cost the Society £450. He suggested the formation of a ladies' committee, and then moved that the whole matter be reconsidered at next meeting of Council.—Agreed.

Report on the Financial Status of the Society and Discussion Thereon.—Mr. Hall made a general statement of the financial position of the Society and discussion ensued on the Society's future finances, including the cost to the Society of supplying the Journal free to



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

members. After considerable discussion, Mr. Hall moved a notice of motion for the next meeting that a separate optional fee be charged for the Journal.

Retirement of Under-Secretary, Mr. G. R. Cameron.—General acclaim was made on the excellence of the buffet dinner to Mr. Cameron. Congratulations were recorded to Mr. Hall and to Mr. K. Jordan, Treasurer of the Guild, for their part in the success of the function, and the Secretary was instructed when paying the account to Adams Hotel to extend our appreciation to the hotel staff and also to Miss Jones for her efficiency.

Proposal for Australian Pharmaceutical Science Journal.—Councillor Wright expressed doubts on Australia's readiness for this type of journal. He considered it would be difficult to get anyone in Australia to adequately edit such a journal. The journal would need to have a very wide circulation and thus must be on a high level. We must also look into its impact on the "A.J.P." One or other must be the only one, remembering that this type of journal does not pay. Mr. Plunkett suggested that the matter be a remit for next P.A.A. Conference.—Agreed.

Australian Consumers' Association.—Mr. Hall moved that a letter be sent to Professor Thorp, offering him a half page free in an issue of the "Digest."—Agreed.

Binder-Cover for "Digest."—Mr. Plunkett produced samples of a plasticised cover which, he said, would cost the Society 2/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ each, plus 2½d. for printing in silver. They could be printed with the Society's insignia and the words "N.S.W. Pharmaceutical Society Digest."

Mr. Hall moved that samples of the cover, with an explanatory letter, be sent to N.H.V.P.A., with requests for comments and return of samples.—Agreed.

Councillor Wright then suggested that, in relation to the list of equipment for eye drops requested by Newcastle chemists, the best way to handle this matter was for an article to be printed on the dispensing of eye drops and the list of equipment necessary appended to the article in the next issue of the "Digest."—Agreed.

Correspondence.—Glaxo-Allenburys (Australia) Pty. Ltd., enclosing cheque for £1000, being balance promised as gift for equipping of pharmacy laboratories.—Received with thanks.

The Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, preliminary announcement of date of Conference in Perth—May 21 to 25, 1962.

Miss I. J. Latham, enclosing cheque for £25 as donation to Research Trust from Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of New South Wales.—Received with thanks.

Queensland Health Act 1937 to 1960.—Copy of latest Regulations to come into force January, 1962. Requires possession of a refrigerator in all dispensaries.—Received.

N.H.V.P.A., wanting to know how many will attend their annual meeting and all-day conference on November 12. Mr. Hall moved that the President and the Secretary attend the Newcastle annual meeting.—Agreed.

From the State Branch of the Guild, expressing appreciation of tenancy conditions enjoyed while tenants of the Society.

P.A.T.A. as Tenants.—The Secretary was instructed to confer with Mr. L. W. Smith re the occupancy of the large room by P.A.T.A. If Mr. Smith had no objections, then P.A.T.A. was to be allowed to occupy the room as sub-tenants.

New Members Elected.—Richard Anthony Balnaves, Northbridge; John Gregory Barrett, West Ryde; Raymond Milton Barton, Lakemba; Robert Beasley, Oatley; John Lawrence Chalker, Ryde; Robert John Champion, Wollongong; Barbara Jean Conolly, Epping; Ronald Francis Curry, Earlwood; Rex Latham Deasey, Beechworth; James Joseph Donohoe, Randwick; Dudley Westcott Ford, Killara; Colin William Frater, Blackheath;

John Reginald Hallahan, Hurstville; Ashley Hunter Jarmen, South Hurstville; (Mrs.) Alice Maude Jollow, Cabramatta; Dorothy May Kearney, Nightcliff; Ronald Roy Kinkade, Bankstown; Suzanne Elizabeth King, Parramatta North; Nicholas Leon, Elizabeth Bay; Trevor Lawrence Lord, Newtown; Jill Patricia McDonald, Earlwood; Bruce Munro McPherson, Botany; Marie Anne Maloney, Longueville; George Dimitrios Papadimitriou, Rosebery; Morris Anthony Puglisi, Mosman; Elizabeth Catherine Sabolch, Bellevue Hill; Kaye Maria Sheppard, Dee Why; Rachelle Sher, Woollahra; Peter Leon Anthony Simon, Blakehurst; Stuart Allan Slatyer, West Ryde; Walter John Sloane, Hurstville; Kenneth Stokes Smith, Darlinghurst; Robert Leslie Teece, New Lambton; Ray Neil Tomlinson, Coogee; Merton Francis Watson, Kogarah; Felicity Elizabeth Wegner, Bondi; Annette Elizabeth White, Blakehurst; Jill Helen Willcox, Maroubra; Beverley Joan Williams, Clovelly; (Miss) Kerrie Worboys, Seaforth; Terence John McCabe, Revesby; Janet Logan, Artarmon; John Lawrence Earls, Rockdale, and Jeffrey James Hickey, Lugarno.

Reinstatements.—Kenneth John Davy, Kingsford, and John Peter Meadows, Fairfield.

Associate Members.—Harvey Russell Allen, Bruce Maxwell Miles.

Advancement.—William Henry Carter, Wahroonga; (Mrs.) Josephine Florence Cushan, Castle Hill; Bruce George Day, Crows Nest; John Hopetoun Hayman, Beverly Hills; Margaret Jean McCrum, Kotara, Newcastle; Ronald Victor Stuart, Wollongong; Brian Dennis Turnbull, Penshurst; Noel Edward Vaughan, Yagoona.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Guild House," 199 Clarence Street, Sydney, on October 5, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinera, K. W. Jordan, R. W. Feller, K. E. Thomas, C. D. Bradford, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, P. R. Lipman, R. L. Frew and J. N. Young.

"**Guild House,**" 199 Clarence Street.—Mr. Feller said the occasion of the first State Branch Committee meeting at "Guild House" was an important event in their lives. It was a proud and happy occasion. It was a real pleasure to sit in such a fine Boardroom. Mr. Feller conveyed to Mr. Smith his pleasure at the fact that Mr. Smith was occupying the Chair as President of the State Branch.

Mr. Sapsford said it was a magnificent Boardroom and a credit to all who participated in its design and execution. He fully supported Mr. Feller's sentiments.

Mr. Smith said that for about four or five years he had striven to find a suitable site for a headquarters for the State Branch. New South Wales was the largest Branch and its headquarters should be in keeping with its status in the Guild. Important personages now visiting them would see the Guild quartered in fit and proper surroundings. From the investment angle, the premises were in the heart of the city; they would increase in value and would enhance the prestige of the Guild. Mr. Smith concluded, "I appreciate what has been said tonight."

Opening Date.—Mr. Smith said he had called on Mr. Rimes, the new Under Secretary, Department of Health, that morning, to proffer the congratulations of the State Branch Committee upon his elevation to that office.

The Minister for Health, Mr. Sheahan, had been consulted, and he had agreed to open Guild House on Monday, November 13, 1961, at 3 p.m.

Mr. Smith said that the Federal Secretary, Mr. Evans,

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

said the opening would be the responsibility of Federal Council, who would organise the function.

House Committee.—It was suggested that a House Committee be formed to superintend Guild House.

It was agreed that the Treasurer, Mr. Jordan, and Mr. Bradford act in this capacity.

Open Night for Guild Chemists.—Mr. Jordan suggested that Guild House should be open for inspection from 7 p.m. to say 10 p.m. on two nights after the official opening.

It was decided that Guild House should be open for inspection on the nights of November 15 and 16 for inspection by Guild Members and their wives.

(It was further decided that an invitation be extended to those who expect to attend to advise the Guild Office per phone or letter.)

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate reported that a meeting had been held between the Guild and the Repatriation Department.

Supper.—At this point supper was served. A toast was drunk to "Guild House" and it was stressed that the bulk of the work associated with the new building had fallen on the President, Mr. L. W. Smith, and the Secretary.

Federal Council Remits.—Mr. Smith said that a special meeting of the State Branch Committee would be held on October 25, to discuss the Federal Council Remits.

Country Zone Meetings.—The dates for the meetings were noted:

Taree, October 11.
Kempsey, October 12.
Lismore, October 15.

Wollongong, October 16.

Tamworth, October 22.

Goulburn, October 22.

Orange, October 22.

Dubbo, October 29.

Newcastle, November 12.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with, as follows:—

(a) Trade and Commerce:

Wrapping Paper: This was being printed, but it was so close to Christmas that it would not be introduced until January next.

Meeting With P.A.T.A.: It was decided to advise the Chairman of the P.A.T.A. that the Committee had resolved that Guild representatives would be pleased to meet delegates from the P.A.T.A. on October 13, at 8 p.m. Also to request the P.A.T.A. to send the Guild four copies of the Constitution of the P.A.T.A. prior to the meeting.

(b) Dispensing.—Mr. Sapsford said that Mr. Miller had retired as Director of the Hospitals Contribution Fund and his place had been taken by Mr. Turner. He suggested a suitable letter from the Guild should be written to each gentleman.—Agreed.

(c) Pricing.—Mr. Leece said a meeting of the Pricing Sub-Committee to be held on October 31, at Guild House, would go through the Counter List, ascertaining the lines to be deleted.

Mr. Thomas said he was of the opinion that certain lines would have to be added even if it made an increase of four pages in the size of the list.

It was resolved that the price of the Guild Comprehensive Pricing Service be increased by £1/1/- as from July 1, 1962.

New Members Elected.—Philip Anthony Morrissey, Wollongong; Frederick Orrell Newton, Town Hall Station; Edward Solomon Saul, Bondi Beach; Arthur Leslie Smith, Thirroul.

Renistatements.—Hyman David Joseph, Gordon; William Hastings Mintorn, Marrickville; Arnold John Turner, Turramurra.

Correspondence.—Mr. T. B. Evans, disallowance of an item which may be included on a prescription with other items—taken up with Standing Committee. Government has agreed where a prescription is disallowed it will be returned to the chemist.—Noted.

The Newcastle & Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association, complaining about wording on outers of Glucojel packets. Should be "Glucose . . . For Instant Energy; Sucrose . . . For Prolonged Energy".—Mr. Pinera said the words contained on the packet were correct in what they suggested.

Bankstown Pharmaceutical Association, urging S.B.C. to place before all Zones the rudiments and salient points of the proposed new Pharmacy Act. Undue hardship may be caused in certain cases.—It was decided to advise that to the best of the Guild's knowledge adequate protection would be afforded to a widow in the disposition of her late husband's pharmacy.

Mr. F. Bignell, Charlestown, asking for the answers to legal questions concerning the present Pharmacy Laws.—Received.

Mr. C. E. Thompson, Hamilton, has retired from firm of Donalds. Grateful for the help and co-operation of the Guild over the years.

Clock For Boardroom.—It was decided to procure a suitable clock for installation in the Boardroom.

Time For Closing of Meetings in the Boardroom at Guild House.—It was decided that meetings should continue until 10.45 p.m., but definitely close at 11 p.m. The last quarter of an hour to be devoted to General Business.

The meeting terminated at 11.22 p.m.

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MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: OCTOBER LIST

Reliever	Pharmacy
Abe, Mrs. J. J.	Mr. A. Lourie, Bentleigh
Alkemade, Mr. C. van	Mr. F. Benallack, Bacchus Marsh
Allen, Mr. K. B.	Mr. A. M. Montague, Morwell
Ashby, Mr. N. S.	Mr. G. N. Wilson, Robinvale
Baker, Mr. J.	Mr. M. Wrobel, Moonee Ponds
Berg, Mr. E.	Mr. C. H. Winnett, Lilydale
Bourne, Mr. D.	Mr. J. I. Richards, Balwyn
Boyd, Miss B.	Mr. B. L. M. Miles, Kew
Bray, Mr. H. C.	Mr. G. B. Campbell, Mt. Waverley
Breen, Mr. K.	Mr. E. Huppert, St. Kilda
Brennan, Mr. D.	Royal Children's Hospital, City
Bristow, Mr. H.	U.F.S. Dispensary, E. Brunswick
Broberg, Mr. H. N.	Queen Victoria Hospital, City
Brown, Miss M. L.	Mrs. E. Davoran, Balwyn
Caleo, Mr. S.	Mr. W. F. Porz, Carnegie
Crawford, Mr. J.	Mr. K. G. Smith, Cowes
De Boos, Mr. E.	Mr. A. Rigg, Shepparton
Everett, Mr. C. D.	Mr. C. N. Trethewan, Wycheproof
Gardiner, Mr. J.	Mr. N. Maller, Ringwood
Gerson, Miss R. H.	Estate E. J. Taylor, Elwood
Goldsack, Mr. G. R.	Mr. W. B. Amarant, Kororoit
Graham, Mr. F.	Mr. R. B. Dickson, Corryong
Grossbard, Mr. H.	Mr. W. E. M. Craig, Springvale
Hatherall, Miss	Mr. L. D. Holstock, Montmorency
Hertz, Mr. M.	Mr. & Mrs. P. Moran, Diamond Creek
Howard, Mr. D.	Mr. K. J. Wood, Barham, N.S.W.
Hunter, Mr. G.	Miss M. L. Sharp, Myrtleford
Jaggs, Mr. A. E.	Mr. W. E. M. Craig, Springvale
Janney, Mr. P.	Mr. G. R. Hore, City
Jarvis, Miss M.	Mount Royal Hospital, Royal Pk.
Kruger, Mr. H.	Mr. L. George, Yackandandah
Kustin, Mr. P.	Mr. F. C. Brabner, Lismore
La Peyre, Mr. J.	Mr. Gould, Deniliquin
Miller, Mr. W.	Mrs. W. L. Schwartz, Stawell
Mills, Mrs. L.	Fairfield Hospital, Fairfield
Milne, Mr. D. L.	Miss M. Pincus, Springvale
Moloney, Mr. J.	J. C. & M. Urquhart, Hawthorn
Murphy, Mr. J.	Mr. G. I. Maxwell, Collingwood
	Mr. I. M. Purton, Balranald
	Mr. H. Clarkson, Brunswick
	Mr. & Mrs. M. Kerby, Lakes Entrance
	Footscray Hospital, Footscray
	Mr. A. D. Hoogen, South Yarra
	Darken & Nicholson, Albert Park
	Mr. E. G. Heriot, Moonee Ponds
	H. & M. A. Nelson, Glenroy
	Mr. W. J. Keyte, Maidstone
	Mr. J. L. Blyth, West Brunswick
	Mr. J. Barrow, East St. Kilda
	Mr. A. Rigg, Shepparton
	Mr. J. B. Russo, Niddrie
	Mr. I. M. Purton, Balranald
	Mr. A. D. Hoogen, South Yarra
	Mr. A. Lourie, Bentleigh
	Mr. W. Swedosh, Bentleigh

Reliever

O'Brien, Mr. D.
Orford, Mrs. L.

Panizza, Mr. H.
Payne, Mrs. V. C.
Pope, Mr. R.
Porter, Mr. C.
Postneck, Miss

Pusterla, Miss P.

Ray, Miss J.

Shellew, Miss

Short, Mrs.
Silverwood, Mr. I. A.

Smith, Mr. J.
Watson, Mr. A. F.

Whittaker, Miss E.
Whitty, Miss M.

Cathcart, Mr. B.
Samson, Mr. L.

Pharmacy

U.F.S. Dispensary, Thornbury
Mr. W. T. Hollingsworth, Bent-
netswood

Mr. H. Clarkson, Brunswick
Mr. W. R. Bell, Warracknabeal
Mr. T. P. Keogh, Tallangatta
Mr. L. H. Walker, Albert Park
Miss E. C. Thompson, Thornbury
Mr. D. Cain, South Melbourne

Royal Children's Hospital, City
Mr. A. E. Parry, Kew
Footscray Hospital, Footscray

Queen Victoria Hospital, City
Mr. G. I. Maxwell, Collingwood
Mr. E. G. Heriot, Moonee Ponds

Mrs. G. Tostevin, Balwyn
Mr. G. N. Wilson, Robinvale
Mr. H. Waysman, Noble Park

Mr. R. Edwards, Dandenong
Mr. K. L. C. Davies, Maffra
Mr. Kerr, Upwey

Miss Stewart, Malvern
Mr. D. V. Ray, Colac
Mr. T. J. Chambers, Mildura

Mrs. P. M. Cox, Kew
Mr. B. J. Daniell, Seymour
Mr. Broadbent, Moorooorna

Mr. McLennan, Benalla
Mr. A. Bay, Pascoe Vale
Mr. A. Bay, Pascoe Vale

Miss L. M. Barker has accepted a position with Mr. E. Waters, Kerang.

Mr. D. W. Howarth has accepted a position as assistant to Mr. I. M. Purton, Balranald, N.S.W.

Mr. C. F. W. Sparre has appointed Miss M. L. Young as manager at Jordanville.

Mrs. I. T. Pederson (nee M. J. McNamara) has gone to Port Moresby, Papua, where her husband is attached to the Department of Public Health.

Miss E. C. Sare has relinquished her position at the Royal Children's Hospital and has joined the staff of Austin Hospital, Heidelberg.

Business Changes

Mr. J. P. Hannan has transferred his pharmacy from 86 to 90 Murrumbeena Road, Murrumbeena.

Mr. G. E. Kurrie has moved from 179 to 194 Campbell Street, Swan Hill.

Miss M. A. Paxton is no longer a partner in Camberwell Night Prescription Service.

Mr. B. N. Smith advised that he will not now be purchasing the pharmacy from Mr. N. Maller, 86 Whitehorse Road, Ringwood.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Albert advised reopening at Bowrings, Mildura, where they will conduct a depot managed by Miss A. Jenkins.

The following pharmacies changed hands:

Mr. L. J. Kausman purchased from Mr. E. S. Bradley, Buckley & Nunn, 294 Bourke Street, Melbourne.

Mr. C. I. Jonas from Miss M. Pincus (Mrs. Gottstein), Dunoon Court, Springvale North.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Sharwood have opened a pharmacy at 991 Doncaster Road, East Doncaster.

VICTORIA—Continued

WEDDING

Littlejohn Memorial Chapel, Scotch College, was the setting for the marriage on October 21 of Helen, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Senior, of Box Hill, with Mr. Robert Gibson Harper. Miss Senior was a second year student at the College of Pharmacy.

The bridal couple will leave for London midway through November. They will be away for two years.

The bride's sister, Miss Elizabeth Senior, and Miss Dianne Dixon were bridesmaids.

The bridegroom is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Harper, of Moonee Ponds. Mr. Angus Miligan was best man, and Mr. John Harper groomsman.

A reception followed at Menzies Hotel.

BIRTHS

Mann (McAllister)—To Rolfe and Shirley, on October 7 at Deniliquin, a son—John Rolfe. Congratulations.

FOUR CHILDREN POISONED

Four children were admitted to the Geelong Hospital over a period of three days recently, after having swallowed household poisons. The Medical Superintendent of the Geelong Hospital, Dr. R. W. Greville, said this would continue to happen while parents did not take necessary precautions.

Dr. Greville said a safe rule was to treat everything not food as a potential poison and put it out of the reach of children.

All four children were aged less than three years. The poisons involved were creosol, rat poison and stove cleaner.

SALARIED PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION

Quarterly Meeting

The next Quarterly Meeting of S.P.A. will be held at the Pharmacy College on Tuesday, November 28, at 8 p.m.

The highlight of the meeting will be an Audio-Visual Demonstration by Anscochrome in conjunction with their Victorian agent, W. Shears. This demonstration will feature processing and future ideas in photography.

Many colour slides of world-wide interest will be shown. Members and friends should find this a most enjoyable and interesting evening.

—O. I. Cross, Secretary.

AN INVITATION TO KODAK FACTORY

Earlier this year the new £5 million Kodak factory at Coburg, Victoria, was officially opened by the Prime Minister. Work is still proceeding on this mighty project and, in fact, will continue for some years, but a number of sections are now operating at the new site.

Kodak (A'sasia) Pty. Ltd. has extended an invitation to chemists and assistants to visit the new plant and see something of the only photographic sensitized materials manufacturing unit in Australasia. Tours are arranged both morning and afternoon and take about two hours.

A visit to Kodak would certainly be interesting and could be of great assistance as background to photographic merchandising.

If you or any members of your staff are in Melbourne or planning a trip, Kodak would like to see you. Bookings for tours can be made at any branch of Kodak (A'sasia) Pty. Ltd.

PHARMACY BOARD: ANNUAL REPORT

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria has published its Eighty-fourth Annual Report dealing with the activities of the Board for the year ending December 31, 1960.

The report is an extensive one and contains voluminous statistical data.

Prominence is given in it to the change-over from the old system of training and apprenticeship to the new three-year full-time academic course, and the consequential changes involved.

The Board, in the report, expressed concern at the mounting number of poisonings from barbiturates and arsenical weed killers. It refers also to the problem of the disposal of unwanted poisons, and reports on the dumping, in co-operation with the Navy Department and Department of Supply, of bulk quantities of poisons under maximum safety precautions, in Bass Strait.

Reference is made to the help given by the Poisons Schedule Advisory Panel, and the formation of a new Poisons Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of interested sections of the Chamber of Manufactures, is reported. This Committee has no executive powers, but provides a liaison between the Board and industry.

The following analysis of examination results in the year 1960 is included in the report:

EXAMINATION RESULTS, 1960

	No. Candidates	Passed	Absent	Failed	Admitted to Supp.
First Year—New Course:					
1960	163	69	—	62	32
Supp.	32	20	1	11	
Second Year—Old Course:					
1960	168	73	—	17	78
Supp.	95	57	1	37	
Third Year—Old Course:					
Nov., 1960	157	76	—	20	Partial Passes 61
Feb., 1961	77	28	2	9	38
Fourth Year—Old Course:					
Nov., 1960	147	76	1	15	55
April, 1961	67	36	2	4	25



The Federal President of the Guild, Mr. Eric Scott, O.B.E., with Mrs. Scott and their daughter, Mrs. Y. Davies, photographed at Sydney airport on their return to Australia on October 14 after three months overseas.



THE PHARMACIST WHO SAW HIMSELF AS OTHERS

He looked (and was) professional; he was a pharmacist.

But while storing the stock from his "deals" in the cellar, he noticed he was reflected as a warehouseman.

When his suppliers' invoices started rolling in, he looked again; now he was an accountant.

Soon all of his capital was tied up in inventory. He peeked once more, and this time he looked like a banker.

Then one day he realized that his customers liked him as a pharmacist; they just didn't care about his other images.

Moral



The Lilly policy of wholesale distribution helps put the drug business into proper perspective. It provides a network of service wholesalers who are well equipped to assume the responsibilities of large inventories. Thus, the pharmacist can devote his talents to the practice of pharmacy.

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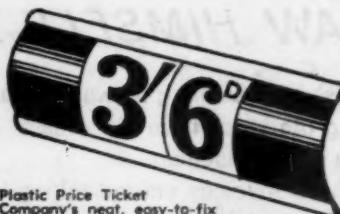


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VICTORIA—Continued

THE CHANGING FACE OF MELBOURNE

There has been tremendous activity in the erection of large office and administrative buildings in Melbourne over the past ten years, but this development has been attended by a squeezing out of landmarks familiar to the citizens of Melbourne for many years past, and pharmacy is included amongst the sections that have been displaced.

At the present time, Mr. C. W. Willers, chemist, and other nearby shopkeepers are strongly contesting an eviction order issued by the Commissioners of the State Savings Bank of Victoria to vacate premises at the corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets.

At the end of September the Pleasance family business of Martin & Pleasance closed at 180 Collins Street, after having occupied the site through three generations for the best part of a century.

Further north, at the corner of Elizabeth and Latrobe Streets, Mr. A. W. Dusling was one of a group of retailers displaced when the Argus pharmacy and adjacent buildings were demolished to make room for a new structure.

One of the large trading banks some time ago acquired the valuable south-eastern corner of the Collins Street-Swanston Street intersection, and the future of the pharmacy that has occupied this corner position for 40 years past is now obviously uncertain.

Pharmacies that occupied sites in the Western Market and the Eastern Market were transferred to temporary sites elsewhere in the city prior to demolition of those two substantial properties; but it is possible, and to be hoped, that tenancies will be reserved for the chemists who previously were in business there.

Banks, insurance companies and the larger corporations have been in the forefront of this move in acquiring sites and erecting large new buildings, and the trend at last appears to have caused some disquiet in the Melbourne City Council. The City Council, however, appears to be without legal power to control these moves. What is wanted is new legislation which would grant the Council a directing authority it does not now possess.

VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Unveiling of Mural by Premier

Approximately 400 members and invited guests attended the unveiling of the Sissons Mural in the Assembly Hall of the Victorian College of Pharmacy, Parkville, at 8 p.m. on October 9.

From the general atmosphere it was obvious that all present were deeply interested in the occasion and were at one in their appreciation of the honour which the Council had paid to the Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, in giving his name to the mural.

All the guests were ushered to the hall in semi-darkness, which rendered the mural, which was not covered, almost invisible. The unveiling was accomplished by flooding the hall with light by pressure of a button from the dais.

Mr. F. W. Johnson, President of the Society, presided over the gathering.

Introduction by the President. Mr. F. W. Johnson

Mr. Premier, Mr. Sissons, ladies and gentlemen, it is my honour to extend to everybody present a very hearty welcome on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Particularly it gives me great joy to welcome our Premier, Mr. Bolte, who is accompanied by his wife, and I do extend a sincere welcome to them. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bolte have, during their years of office, given freely of their time on official and non-official duties. Mr. Bolte has been outstanding in our community as

one who has tremendous faith in Australia generally and in Victoria particularly. If one glances at the figures concerning both population and industry in this State, I am sure, ladies and gentlemen, that you will agree with me that the Premier has played a leading role in the post-war development of this State.

We take this opportunity, Sir, of offering you our congratulations on your return to office. And we wish you well in keeping Victoria to the forefront as Australia's development continues. One of the great problems facing all States today is that of education. To provide the accommodation that increasingly becomes needed for our expanding population is indeed a major problem for all governments. We believe the State of Victoria is not backward in applying its best brains to the solution of this problem. Primary, secondary and tertiary education levels are all of major importance, and we believe that monies to be allocated must embrace all these three levels. Therefore, we take this opportunity of thanking you, Mr. Premier, for your encouragement and sympathetic assistance which was demonstrated to us by you, Sir, and your departmental chiefs, in the building of this Victorian War Memorial College of Pharmacy.

To Mrs. Bolte, let me say thank you for the part you are playing in supporting and encouraging your husband. We respect you for this, for well we know that with this encouragement and support your husband is better enabled to carry out his manifold duties. Thank you for coming, and we do hope you will spend an enjoyable evening with us.

We have received apologies this evening from many people who, unfortunately, are not able to be with us. There are too many to read out, but I would like to make particular mention to one from our former President, Mr. Eric Scott. As many people are aware, Mr. Scott is away overseas, and he deeply regrets that he is not able to be present this evening.

Later on, I will be calling on Mr. Bolte to unveil the Sissons Mural. The Council of the Society decided to express, in some small degree, its gratitude to Mr. Sissons, by giving his name to this magnificent mural, which has been created by Mr. Leonard Lloyd Annois. This mural, as you will see later, portrays in symbolic form the history of pharmacy. This is a subject which is very dear to Mr. Sissons. As a labour of love and devotion he has taught this subject to many post-graduate students who proceeded to a Fellowship of our Society.

Let me express our thanks at this stage to Mrs. Sissons, who again demonstrates that a successful man requires a good wife to help him on his way. Many, many students have accepted the hospitality in the Sissons' home, where so many of these "History of Pharmacy" talks were held. Thank you, Mrs. Sissons, for the support you have given to your husband, and the encouragement to so many students.

And, ladies and gentlemen, we are particularly delighted to have with us this evening, Mr. Annois, our artist. My Council have asked me to thank Mr. Annois for undertaking this work, and to congratulate him on the successful completion of it. This I now do with pleasure, and I am quite sure that I do so on your behalf also.

What you will see when this mural is unveiled is the physical properties of a mural which, we believe, will add something of an artistic value to our proud city of Melbourne. What you will not see are the many months of study, reading, and research which have gone into this work of art.

We are, indeed, proud to have this mural in our great hall, and we want to assure Mr. Annois that we are delighted to be associated with him in this way.

The advent of the mural provided the Council with a wonderful opportunity of giving recognition to our Dean, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons. He joined the staff of the College as Lecturer in Chemistry and Director of Studies in 1920. It provided us with a great opportunity of saying "thank you" to one who has served us well for forty

VICTORIA—Continued

odd years, and whose influence will extend far into the future. No one has exercised a greater influence for good in the development of pharmaceutical education in Victoria than he.

He came to the College well qualified for the work he was destined to do. He had graduated as B.Sc. from the University of Melbourne; he held the Diploma of Education; he had had teaching experience in Science at the University High School; and had served the nation by his work in the Munitions Laboratories in the United Kingdom during the First World War.

1920 saw the beginning of a new era in pharmaceutical education in Victoria, and provision had to be made with great speed to cope with the greatly increased number of students of the post-war period.

Prior to 1920, classes at our College averaged about thirty. From 1920 onwards the average enrolment was 130.

Mr. Sissons faced the task of immediate expansion and development with great enthusiasm, initiative and outstanding ability. Under his direction full provision was made for every student admitted to the course. Special arrangements were made to help a very considerable number of young men whose course had been interrupted by the war, and a number who were taking up pharmacy as a career after discharge.

In the following years a strong consolidated pharmacy course was evolved; lectures were introduced for all four years of the course, and correspondence courses for First and Second Year country students were introduced.

Each step in the development was initiated by Mr. Sissons, with Council approval and support. It has proved to be a valuable move in the progress of pharmaceutical education to this point. Very important moves are now in progress towards further advancement and in these the Council is fortified by the advice of its Dean.

Under the direction of Mr. Sissons the Victorian course has stood high in the estimate of pharmaceutical authorities in the British Commonwealth, and today it holds a respected position not only here, but in other places.

There is not time to do more than refer to some of the highlights of the work of Mr. Sissons over the forty years he has served this College. What more can one say than that he has devoted almost all of his working life to the betterment of pharmaceutical education in Victoria and the welfare of his students. He has served the institution loyally and well. He has earned the goodwill and affection of some thousands of students who will never forget his interest in them, his wise counsel and generous help.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to introduce to you the Premier of Victoria, the Honourable Mr. H. E. Bolte, M.L.A., who will do the unveiling of the Sissons Mural. Thank you very much.

Unveiling by the Honourable, The Premier, Mr. H. E. Bolte

Mr. Johnson, Mr. Dean, ladies and gentlemen, this feels almost spooky to me tonight, and whilst I'm on this subject, again I find myself the meat in the sandwich, because Mr. Johnson has, probably not adequately, given you the record and achievements of the Dean, but it's also left to Mr. Sissons to give you an appreciation, and understanding, of the mural. So on the one hand you get the reason for the mural, and on the other you will get the explanation of this work of Mr. Annois, and I'm left here high and dry in the middle. But it's for me to unveil this particular mural and I do admire your sagacity, Mr. Johnson, because had we been in the light I would have been in the position of showing how ignorant I am on this particular subject.

So I do thank you for the opportunity of unveiling Mr. Annois' mural without having to explain it to the audience. Although I frankly admit, as I said at the centenary dinner of the National Gallery, that perhaps I am a Philistine when it comes to art, I still believe that in this era that we are now living in, this particular decade—and I hope the decade to follow—that we have in this country of Australia reached a point in our history where achievements mean something, where in the course of a few years we are now putting our shoulders to the wheel and really doing things. And one only has to have a look at the history of this particular State.

It took us fifty years of development here to reach the first one million people. It took, strangely enough, sixty years to pass the two million mark. At the moment, we are just passing the three million mark in Victoria, achieved in the last sixteen years, but it will surprise you to know that the last half million people we have added to our numbers in the past six years.

Now, surely, this is the point in our history when we can turn to other than material things, and I believe that the public generally are doing precisely that. If one is to look around just Melbourne, let alone the country districts, you will find this magnificent building, just completed at the cost of £600,000, where your statistics, Mr. Johnson, prove that you started with thirty students. Now you believe you will be taking 220, 240 maybe, per year intake, let's hope you have the same output as you have an intake, and I say that very seriously, too. But you will find Monash University going apace—some three years ahead of what the experts from overseas predicted. Where now we have reached the stage where no longer is it necessary to have a quota on medical students. You will see the new Dental Hospital arising before your eyes. You will see the new Children's Hospital completed within a year or so, and on all counts and all places where today following the intake of medical students into Monash, it is necessary to have a new look at the teaching and training hospitals, where a plan is evolved, or being evolved, where we will be able to meet the demand in that field.

We are in the field of culture, we are looking forward, and at this very moment a public appeal is being held to try and find a million pounds to augment and supplement Government funds, and finance will be made available on a loan basis, to give Melbourne, Victoria and Australia something not only for our own personal needs, but for the needs of the future. And I believe that in another fifty years, when the history of this particular era is written, that it will be known somewhat similar, and I think this would be a very good recommendation, somewhat similar to that era prior to the turn of the last century, where our fathers, or maybe grandfathers, or great-grandfathers, had the foresight to build buildings like Government House, Parliament House, National Gallery, Exhibition, and scores of other buildings one can see scattered in and around this city. This is the particular era in which we are doing things.

Go all over the length and breadth of Victoria. You will find nearly (this is general) all the new municipal offices and shire chambers just rebuilt, or built for the first time. You will find country halls newly built to supply the needs, the social centre, the nerve centre, of even the smallest district, and that is almost general. You will find that in the smallest area they are not satisfied now unless they have a new swimming pool, and it's first class, too. Everything that's being done is being done well. And, I think, Mr. Johnson, and you, Mr. Dean, and your Council, can take credit for the way in which you have achieved this building. It has been done well—it has been done to last, and your pharmaceutical course now has been made a three year course, under ideal conditions. As an observer, I suppose I am permitted to have my own thoughts on these things, I think it is just a matter of time before you must have affiliation with the University, and have a true Uni-



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VICTORIA—Continued

versity Degree course. I think that is obvious, but it must come.

In this day and age of 1961, we have certain standards, and they're not only internal standards, ladies and gentlemen. Don't forget that what we are doing here today is observed, it must be observed, by people living beyond Australia's borders. And I think democracy and our way of life is being judged right at this moment by the way in which we are exercising our minds, by the way we are living our lives, by the way we are looking forward to what we hope for—nearly Utopia, I know that, but we will never reach that. All we want to do is do it better than it was done before. And in this particular case, I am sure this building is an example. I am sure the mural will be another example. It perhaps is the finishing touch to a very great undertaking and, knowing the work of Mr. Annois as I do, knowing that his water colours are displayed in every worthwhile gallery in the whole of Australia, knowing his murals are now there for people to see in prominent public buildings, that this, too, will be achieved in this year of 1961.

And then to associate this mural with the name of your Dean, I think is very fitting and very proper. I am here, Mr. Johnson, with my wife, and I want to thank you for your generous remarks. You said my wife gives me support and co-operation. I forget the exact words, but I can tell you that she's a slave-driver; and quite rightly so, too, because if I keep up with her daily round and the tasks she performs, well, I can tell you I am working from morning till night. But she does it, I believe, the way I try to do it, and that is, in a happy, cheerful way, believing that this is a world in which we're living where we have all got to pull our weight, and some of us maybe have a greater opportunity than others. Therefore, you have greater obligations. I am very proud that my wife fully fulfils her obligations.

Now, here tonight, it is my very great pride and pleasure to officially unveil, and I do this, I understand, with a switch, or otherwise throw light on the new Sissons Mural.

The Chairman thanked the Premier for carrying out the ceremony and then introduced Mr. Sissons to the audience.

Address by Mr. A. T. S. Sissons

Mr. President, Mr. Bolte, ladies and gentlemen. Here is an occasion for which we have long awaited, and with what expectation and anticipation (except perhaps for those who have to speak).

A new College, a fine Assembly Hall, a group of people who have followed the same disciplines, gathered together to discuss a topic of mutual interest. This time the unveiling of this fine mural. I should feel quite overwhelmed were it not for the reassurance that I am among my very good friends.

I must, in the first place, thank the President for his generous, his kind, but somewhat exaggerated references to myself, and my work in the College over the years. As he warmed to his theme, I wondered if my family and my students would recognise the man they actually know. I can only hope, that like the President, they, too, will be kindly and considerate and make some allowance for the occasion.

And thank you, too, Sir, for your generous references to my wife, who has so supported me and given me much consistently good advice and help during our association with this College. We are delighted that the unveiling is at the hands of the Premier for he has taken a deep personal interest in this project of the new College of Pharmacy. This occasion is symbolic of much that we hope from our fine building and from the staff and students we have gathered in it.

I am, Sir, deeply conscious of the honour done me in associating my name with this notable mural—the crea-

tion of Mr. Leonard Annois. I am sure he will gain great reputation from this work of art, and it will be my good fortune to have some of his reflected glory. When this College was planned it was decided to make the Assembly Hall a central feature—a pivot about which the institution and Victorian pharmacy revolved. We desired something that would be distinctly pharmaceutical and that would give individuality to the hall.

Mr. Manning and Mr. Eric Scott suggested a mural. Mr. Annois was naturally the artist of choice. He gave some months of intensive study to the selection of a theme and tonight we see the result. This fine mural, depicting the history of pharmacy from the day of creation to the present.

Possibly one reason that my name is to be associated with the mural is that I have been a keen advocate for the inclusion of History of Pharmacy in the curriculum. In other professional courses it is customary to include some history of that profession.

Here, in Victoria, we entered this particular field very early. I have personally derived much pleasure and some satisfaction in lecturing and writing on the subject of the History of Pharmacy. Not only so, but some of my former students, who have joined the College staff, have presented their subjects with a background of its history, and with most satisfactory results. I think that as one becomes acquainted with the mural, and it does deserve some thoughtful study, you will agree that it fulfills all we had hoped. It dominates this hall, to which it gives warmth, colour and individuality. It is a constant reminder of the long, variegated and honourable history of our profession.

I would like to say a word about the artist. It has been particularly fortunate that the execution of this mural has occupied some two years of Mr. Annois' time. In that time he has been constantly with us, become almost a member of the staff, and a constant visitor to our staff common room, to which he has made very considerable contributions on the artistic and cultural side, among people whose interests are mainly scientific. We have very greatly enjoyed and profited by the contact we have had with Mr. Annois. We are sorry that the completion of this mural probably means that he will not be with us so much. We can only hope that perhaps he will regret that as much as we do.

The President has spoken about the background and symbolism of this mural, and he mentioned that there were three main motifs behind it—peace, perfection and progress. Peace, perfection, progress.

Speaking personally and I think that with a topic like a mural and particularly to the uninitiated, each person will bring a different interpretation, coloured very much by his own temperament and background. To me, it seems that the artist has put such loving care into the Greek contribution in this mural that I would feel inclined to substitute for Peace—"Serenity", because serenity was so characteristic of the Greek. And I would certainly place progress between serenity and perfection, since all progress would appear to be aiming at an approximation to final perfection.

Now, what in pharmacy is perfection? And why has so much emphasis been placed on perfection? That is a word that intrigued the medievalists. Two of their notable books were "The Sum", i.e., "The Summary of Perfection", and "The Investigation of Perfection". Both be it noted, supposedly books on Chemistry. Putting it very baldly, for the present day I think one could say that perfection might well be medicine and pharmacy working in conjunction with the social sciences so that each human had the opportunity for the realisation and the expression of his individuality. But, after all, that is trying to pin down this very elusive topic of symbolism, and symbolism is part of the charm and the liberty that we have in our interpretation of this mural.

Now, Sir, I am quite incompetent to talk about the artistic merit of this work. I will spare you that imperti-

VICTORIA—Continued

nence. Rather I would like to spend a few moments going to and fro across the mural, considering some points that it suggests to one layman. I regard it to some extent as a cavalcade of pharmacy. A glance at our long, human story down the ages. And when we have scanned our history from Mesopotamian times, via Egypt, Greece, Islam, down to the present day, we shall have—as the poet says—"... in our ears, the murmur of a thousand years." And on the whole, the prospect gives confidence for today and hope for tomorrow.

The mural also puts very much emphasis on progress and movement. I think you will observe that the top centre of the mural, extending over to your left, is generally in the outline shape of a chariot, and of that, the Mesopotamian Age and the Greek Age feature the wheels of the chariot. And the whole thing is designed to give the idea of continuous motion across the rear wall.

It is dynamic, with movement from your right to the extreme left, with this colourful figure which represents one of the outstanding people of the Islamic Empire—Avicenna. And then back across the top centre to our modern period and some of the modern instruments of present-day pharmacy. It suggests, too, I think, an overall unity and continuity and moreover, unity and continuity with very great variety. It shows the foundations of our craft in, say, the Mesopotamian period and the Egyptian period. It shows the development of the Art of Pharmacy, the Greek period, the Roman period, the period of the Arabs, the Islamic Empire. And then, much later, the emergence of the Science of Medicine. Say, from the time of Vesalius, the anatomist, in 1540; and Harvey, the physiologist, say 1620.

It shows many sciences contributing to pharmacy, but it shows, too, pharmacy contributing to the allied sciences. And again returning to this view of the dominance of the Greek, might not pharmacy say, with Ulysses: "I am a part of all that I have met."

The mural, of necessity, devotes much space to the slow and laborious development of curative medicine and drugs. Less space to the more recent and the more scientific phase of preventive medicine, and though this third point may be rather more fanciful—but then doesn't the mural call for the exercise of the imagination? I find that I am greatly intrigued by the access of light around the central and the latest phase. The suggestion of light, energy—even atomic energy, which gives promise to much progress for medical science in the period just ahead.

Now, may we return to this idea of continuity in history and recall if one keeps just within, for the moment, the Greek period. In that period, Theophrastus, the botanist, was first the pupil, and then the successor to Aristotle, who, among other things, was a very noted biologist. Aristotle in turn was the pupil of Plato; Plato the disciple of Socrates; and Socrates inherited much of the knowledge of the Egyptian priests.

Again, the mural shows the transmission of Greek knowledge via Alexandria to Rome, and in Rome, both Dioscorides and Galen, famous Roman physicians, had Greek training. Later, when the Arabs absorbed Alexandria, with it they absorbed Greek knowledge of medicine and pharmacy.

Then, too, students are familiar with the passage of knowledge from Greece via Salerno, in Italy, to Montpellier in the south of France, and thence to Paris and England, and this applied particularly to pharmacy where in the Royal Court of England for a considerable period there were a group of apothecaries from Montpellier who brought in that way some ideals of Greek medicine very early into England.

Wherever there were trade routes, such as the overland route to China, and the route for drugs, perfumes, spices, from the East to Venice, there was opportunity for interchange of ideas between nations. Of such

routes, you will remember, it was written: "Our camels sniff the evening and are glad. Lead on the merchant princes of Bagdad. Have we not Indian carpets dark as wine, and printed hangings in enormous bales? We have rose-candy, we have spikenard. Mastic and terebinth and oil and spice, and such sweet jams meticulously jarred as God's own Prophet eats in Paradise. And we have manuscripts in peacocks' styles. We are the pilgrims. We shall go always a little further. It may be beyond that last blue mountain barred with snow, across that angry or that glimmering sea." (Flecker.)

Could we not say that the mural depicts pilgrims that go always "that little further on" that makes progress! But to return to the trade routes. There was the route for tin from Cornwall to Rome. There were the routes for wines from France and the important routes for the wool trade from England to the Continent. Such trade routes became channels for the communication of knowledge. We might almost say "knowledge follows trade."

The mural emphasises, too, in the cases of Mesopotamia, Greece and Rome the effect of waterways on their prosperity and on this traffic in knowledge. In fact, the Mediterranean was a decisive factor in the spread of civilisation.

The artist, it seems to me, has so underlined this, in the case of Greece, which is so deeply indented, and at that time its numerous islands played such a part in its civilisation that it provides an opportunity for me to unload a favourite quotation about Aristotle and early Biology, and it runs: "He, Aristotle, is leaning out of a boat, in the great gulf that indents the island of Lesbos, intent on what is going on at the bottom of the shallow water. In the bright sun and in the still, clear water of the Mediterranean, every detail, every movement can be discerned. Hour after hour he lies there, motionless, watching, absorbed, and he has left for us imperishable accounts of some of the sights he has seen with his own eyes."

An historian whom I read with much pleasure, A. L. Rowse, of All Soul's, Oxford, says that the biographical approach to history is the most congenial, the most concrete, and the most practical. Well, if that be so, this mural, I think, is rich in biographical suggestion. For example, of the four figures of the Greek philosophers, one could readily associate Hippocrates and Aristotle as representatives of Greece; then Galen and Dioscorides as representatives of Rome; Avicenna and Jibir of Islam. Paracelsus, when you come to the astrological and alchemical clue. Paracelsus—here, surely, you have in the roistering, rumbustious Paracelsus the part of the rebel in accelerating progress. I fancy there would be much scope for a mural depicting "The rebels' contribution to progress" and not a little fun in executing it.

If I might diverge for a moment to say something about Paracelsus and his almost unconscious and unintentional contribution to progress. Paracelsus, as is well known, instituted the period of medical chemistry and in doing so, he introduced metallic derivates into medicine, and thereby made a very considerable contribution to the general chemistry of salts. But he was so impressed that these substances were to be used medicinally that they should be highly purified. Now, in preparing those purified drugs a very great deal was contributed to the apparatus and the manipulation of preparative chemistry. And moreover, with their purer materials they came gradually to the idea of an individual substance of definite composition. Now, these people were not theorists at all. They merely wanted to make effective medicines. But in their efforts they established this idea of a pure substance of definite composition which is the whole basis of the Daltonian atomic theory.

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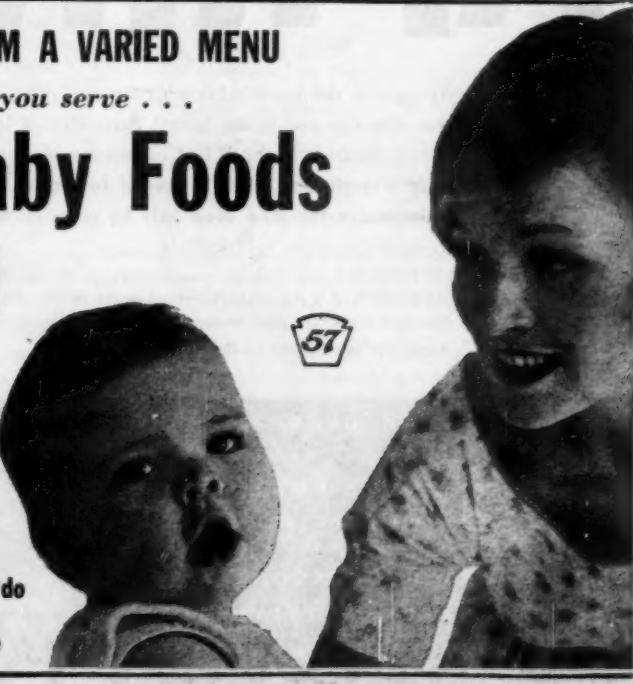
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VICTORIA—Continued

celsus would come Harvey and the circulation of the blood; Sydenham and the establishment of case histories, so that Sydenham became known as the "English Hippocrates." Later still there would be Pasteur and Koch, and there you have the field set for modern microbiology and the period of preventive medicine.

Later again one could select Ehrlich, Fleming, Florey, Chemotherapy and Antibiotics, and you are right on the verge of that period where the light and the energy, I fancied, are beginning to show up.

To me, the mural makes the story such a human one that one goes back to Hippocrates, "where there is love of man, there, too, is love of the art of medicine." Hundreds of years later the bombastic, volatile, iconoclastic Paracelsus makes the same point. "The foundation of medicine," he says, "is love. Love of one's fellow man." And later again, Pasteur claims "the future belongs to those who have done most for suffering humanity."

G. M. Trevelyan, the Cambridge historian, said toward the close of one of his addresses: "The appeal of history in the last analysis is poetic . . . The dead were and are not. Their place knows them no more, and is ours today. Yet they were once as real as we, and we shall tomorrow be shadows like them. In man's first astonishment over that unchanging mystery lay the origins of poetry, philosophy and religion."

Look to and fro across the mural and is not our artist developing much the same idea.

Sir, I think that each one of us will have his own approach to this mural. One will be attracted by one aspect of it, one by another. To each it will tell a somewhat different story. And that I think constitutes its appeal, and its beauty. But is that not common of all works of art? According to the time we are willing to devote to its study, so I think will be our reward. It has endless suggestion, but all will, I think, agree that Leonard Annois' mural is an outstanding contribution to this institution and to the art of this city. To pharmacy it will be a continual reminder of our past, an incentive to our future, and an abiding joy to the observer.

The President: Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure that I might take just one minute to say "Thank you very much, Mr. Simsons, for your explanation this evening." I think it has been a wonderful exposition to have had this explained to us in such a capable manner by one who really has this in one little corner of his heart. And it has been a most inspiring evening for me and for everybody here. Thank you very much.

[A picture taken at the unveiling is published on p. 1032 of this issue. We hope to print some illustrations of the Mural in the November Journal.—Ed.]

INQUIRIES BY PHARMACY BOARD

Two Names Erased from Pharmaceutical Register

The names of two pharmaceutical chemists were removed from the Pharmaceutical Register of Victoria, and their registrations were cancelled, following inquiries conducted by the Board under the provisions of Section 96 of the Medical Act 1958.

This Section provides machinery for the conduct of inquiries by the Board, and empowers the Board to impose certain penalties if upon inquiry it finds a chemist to have been guilty of conduct discreditable to a pharmaceutical chemist, or which renders him unfit to be registered, or who has been convicted of an offence against the Medical Act or the Poisons Act, or to be addicted to drugs or habitually intoxicated, or to be physically or mentally unfit to carry on the practice of a pharmaceutical chemist.

The penalties listed include admonishment or reprimand, payment of cost of the inquiry, a fine of up to £50, suspension of registration or cancellation of registration.

The Act provides that a person who is aggrieved by a decision of the Board may, within six months of the

notification of the Board to him, appeal against the decision to a Judge of the Supreme Court.

A summary of the two inquiries recently held follows:

Myer Abzatz — 10/7/61

The Board held an Inquiry under the provisions of Section 96 (3) (e) of the Medical Act 1958, as amended, on July 10, 1961, into the conduct of Myer Abzatz, a registered pharmaceutical chemist carrying on a business at 28 Pascoe Street, Pascoe Vale.

All of the members of the Board were present, with the President, Mr. N. C. Manning, in the Chair.

Mr. S. Hogg, Barrister, assisted the Board at the Inquiry.

Mr. Abzatz appeared, but was not represented by Counsel.

Mr. Hogg outlined to the Board the matters which were to be inquired into.

Reports before the Board showed that on May 25, Inspector Ahern visited the pharmacy of Mr. Abzatz at about 1 p.m. and kept it under observation until approximately 2 p.m. He saw several women enter and leave the pharmacy.

He entered at 2 p.m. and was met by a junior girl who informed him that Mr. Abzatz was not present. Another female employee at the pharmacy was similarly not present. The junior girl told Inspector Ahern that she had served several customers.

Mr. Ahern then went into the dispensary. The Dangerous Drug cupboard was next to the Poisons cupboard in which he noticed a bunch of keys. He found one that opened the Dangerous Drug cupboard. He inspected prescriptions and found some had not been copied into a prescription book or a daily work book; many had not been stamped, endorsed or initialed.

Prescriptions for Specified Drugs had not been cancelled, and some prescriptions for Dangerous Drugs had not been entered into the Dangerous Drugs register.

The older woman employee returned to the pharmacy at 3.40 p.m. She admitted that she had left at 1 p.m. She told Mr. Ahern she did not "mix up" prescriptions, but merely got them ready, and they were checked by Mr. Abzatz. Some of the prescriptions were for penicillin tablets, phenobarbital tablets, and senega and ammonia mixture. She admitted having handed out prescriptions which had not been checked.

At 3.45 p.m. Inspector Plummer joined Inspector Ahern at the pharmacy and carried out further investigations. At 4.55 p.m. Mr. Abzatz arrived. He stated that his car had given him trouble. That was the reason, he said, that he was not at the pharmacy. At 5.30 p.m. Mr. Ahern and Mr. Plummer left, taking with them the prescription book.

On May 31, Inspector Ahern and Mr. Plummer returned to the pharmacy, and asked Mr. Abzatz a number of questions concerning failure to enter prescriptions in the prescriptions book, the endorsing, stamping and dating of prescriptions, the supply of Specified and Dangerous Drugs without prescription, and failing to enter transactions in Dangerous Drugs in a Dangerous Drugs register.

The substitution of drugs ordered on prescription—it was alleged that there were two substitutions—one which Mr. Abzatz was questioned about on May 31 and another one on a third visit on June 7. The one dealt with on May 31 was in relation to a drug ordered by Dr. E. Aldred for a patient. The prescription was for Trafuril ointment. It would be submitted to the Board in evidence that what was actually supplied was Ayrton's Chilblain Ointment.

Mr. Abzatz indicated that the Trafuril ointment was unavailable, and that he served the alternative for that reason. Evidence would be called to show that Trafuril was available at the time.

Inspector Ahern visited the pharmacy again on May 31, and once again found there was no qualified person in attendance. On that visit he made inquiry concerning two prescriptions issued by Dr. Irish for a patient. This patient would testify that the medicines supplied on the

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prescription on two occasions were different, and Inspector Ahern would give evidence that the substances in the two bottles varied.

Evidence concerning all of these matters was given at the Inquiry by Inspector Ahern, Inspector Plummer, two women who had had the prescriptions referred to dispensed at Abzatz' pharmacy, employees of Drug Houses of Australia and Rocke Tompsett Company, who both stated that Trafuril ointment was in stock and available at the time. Evidence was given also by Dr. Aldred to the effect that he did write the prescription in question and gave no permission for it to be altered.

Mr. Abzatz gave evidence on his own behalf. He said he had been confronted with staff difficulties. He had a large bank agency which involved a very considerable amount of book work; that may have accounted for the neglect in endorsing of prescriptions. It was not unusual for him to work right through the night one night a week to try to keep up with the work. It was a very rare thing for him to get home early. It was usually 10 p.m. In regard to the absence from the pharmacy when the inspectors called, he had told Inspector Ahern that he had trouble with his car. The senior assistant was under instructions that at any time the dispensing part of the pharmacy was not to be attended to; it was only for the banking.

On the second occasion when he was absent the same thing had happened. The car would not go at all, and he had called the R.A.C.V. three times. Usually when there was trouble with the car he borrowed a car, but on this occasion there was no warning. The two assistants he had were just shop assistants. The older one had told him she was a qualified nurse, and the first time he knew that she was not qualified was when Inspector Ahern came on June 7. On that day he had given instructions for the shop to be closed when he went to the bank, and when he came back the shop was closed. With reference to the prescription for Trafuril ointment, he had tried several chemists in the area, but could not get stocks. The next day they rang the warehouses, but they could not get it. He rang the clinic where Dr. Aldred was, and a girl had told him that Dr. Aldred was not in. He rang again and he was still not in. He delayed until late to get instructions from the doctor.

There was never an intention that the prescriptions that were not entered would not be entered. It was just a matter of time. He tried to do them once a week. He had either to keep the bank waiting to do the prescriptions or vice versa. With reference to the Dangerous Drug cupboard, the key that Inspector Ahern tried was actually the key to the tool cabinet. He had since found that it opened any three cabinets in the dispensary. He did keep a key to the Dangerous Drug cupboard in his own possession. The keys to the shop which the senior assistant had he had taken back, and she now had no keys at all.

With regard to the second allegation of substitution, he had the authority of the doctor to give a prescription of a drug of a different brand if it was found that they could not get the actual brand which had been ordered. It was not their usual practice to substitute for things like that, however; they tried to get as far as possible what the doctor prescribed. At a weekend they found it difficult with the Drug houses closed.

After hearing the evidence Mr. Abzatz and the witnesses left the Board Room.

The Board considered the evidence presented to it, and Mr. Abzatz and witnesses were readmitted.

The President of the Board then informed Mr. Abzatz of the Board's finding.

He said: Mr. Abzatz, the Board has considered the evidence before this Inquiry this afternoon, and it finds that your conduct has been discreditable in relation to items (a) (c) (f) (g) (i) (j) (k) and (l) on the Notice of Inquiry.

Item (a) deals with three absences from the pharmacy during which there was unqualified supervision at the premises at Pascoe Street, Pascoe Vale. Item (c), the Board finds that you were the responsible person, and that you did permit dispensing to go on other than under the personal supervision of a pharmaceutical chemist.

Item (f) refers to the prescription of Dr. Aldred. The Board finds that something other than that which Dr. Aldred ordered was dispensed, and that he was not contacted, nor did he give his permission to supply some other drug for the drug ordered.

In respect of item (g) the Board believes after examination of the prescription book that Codiphen Plus was entered in the prescription book and that this was supplied, Codiphen Plus being a Specified Drug.

Under (h) there was failure to enter and record prescriptions in the prescription book as required by the Pharmacy Regulations.

Under (i) there was failure to mark or inscribe in writing the date on which certain prescriptions were dispensed and there were very many of these.

In relation to (j) there was failure to write the word cancelled on relevant prescriptions and there were very many of these.

(k) Transactions were not recorded in Dangerous Drugs Register contrary to the Dangerous Drugs Regulations.

(l) There was failure to keep Dangerous Drugs in your possession in a locked receptacle which could only be opened by you or some other responsible person who was responsible for the safe custody of such drugs.

Now the Board would like to say this, that it finds that there was gross failure to keep records in your pharmacy generally, and to comply with the very many provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Regulations—so gross in fact was this non-compliance that the Board feels that this in itself was sufficient for it to find that your conduct had been discreditable. Secondly there was repeated unqualified supervision on three occasions. The Board is mindful of this Brown Weir judgment which has been widely publicised to the effect that the supervision must be continuous and systematic and not casual or intermittent, and another part of the judgment of which the Board is mindful is the fact that it does not matter if no customer arrives at the pharmacy, the supervision must be continuous and systematic. This unqualified supervision in itself would afford, the Board feels, more than adequate grounds for the finding of discreditable conduct; and thirdly you failed to dispense what the doctor ordered, and this is something which cuts right across the grain of pharmaceutical practice. I have mentioned the case of Dr. Aldred's prescription. The Board believes that this was not an isolated happening and that other instances of this type went on in your pharmacy. Each of these three items to which I refer alone would, the Board feels, be sufficient grounds for severe action by the Board against you, but the totality of these three misconducts, together with the previous convictions which stand against you, appear to the Board to create misconduct of the severest type. It is my duty to tell you that the Board, after consideration of the evidence given at this Inquiry, finds you to have been guilty of conduct discreditable to a pharmaceutical chemist under the provisions of Section 96 (3) (e) of the Medical Act 1958, and that it has decided to cancel your registration, and has ordered removal of your name from the register, such cancellation to be effective from the twenty-fourth day of July 1961, and that it further orders you to pay the costs of and incidental to the Inquiry, and that terminates the proceedings.

Richard Ernest Brotchie

On July 26, 1961, the Board conducted an inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Richard Ernest Brotchie, pharmaceutical chemist, of Brunswick Street, Fitzroy.

At this inquiry, Mr. W. O. Harris assisted the Board. Mr. Brotchie did not appear, and was represented by Mr. Vickery. The President of the Board, Mr. N. C.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Manning, before the opening of the inquiry, intimated that he and Mr. Braithwaite would vacate their places at the Board table, because they had been called as witnesses at a police court action some time previously, when Mr. Brotchie had been convicted and fined for illegally supplying a Specified Drug.

Mr. Harris on opening the proceedings said that this was an occasion upon which the Board would make investigations into all matters referred to in the notice of the inquiry, would consider the whole matter, and would make a decision that would bring in a finding as to the result of the inquiry.

In reply to questions by Mr. Vickery, Mr. Harris outlined the procedure to be followed under the provisions of Section 96 of the Medical Act 1958. Mr. Harris said that Richard Ernest Brotchie was a registered pharmaceutical chemist, carrying on business at 45 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, and at that address he conducted a business called "Medical Research Laboratory Centre." The premises consisted of a house which had been set up in a manner suitable for the conduct of his business. It contained several rooms in which there were curtained cubicles. In each cubicle was an examination couch. The evidence would show that it was the practice of Mr. Brotchie to take customers or patients into these rooms and conduct his examination in a cubicle with curtains drawn. The nature of the ailments and disabilities on which Mr. Brotchie appeared to be consulted were chiefly skin troubles and respiratory ailments. It appeared that the examinations did not involve undressing of patient—certainly not complete undressing; further allegations would not be made with respect to this type of conduct.

Mr. Brotchie purported to diagnose complaints and he always insisted upon a specimen of urine from his customers. Expert evidence would be called to suggest that this was irrelevant to the diagnoses of most of the things his customers called on Brotchie for. Having made his diagnoses, he prescribed treatment and supplied the medicines himself. The business conducted by Brotchie differed very markedly from the business normally conducted by a pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Brotchie said that he had not dispensed a doctor's prescription for 10 years or more.

Medical evidence which would be called would indicate that in regard to some of the factual material placed before the inquiry, the diagnosis was quite inaccurate, and could not have been properly made on the evidence that Brotchie had before him. What it all amounted to was that Brotchie was carrying on a business in which he combined the functions of a doctor and chemist.

Mr. Harris tendered a copy of the Pharmaceutical Register, showing that Richard Ernest Brotchie was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist on April 12, 1922. He tendered also with other exhibits, a certified copy of the Register to the Court of Petty Sessions, Fitzroy, showing Brotchie had been fined for supplying a Specified Drug without a prescription.

In reply to a question by Mr. Vickery, Mr. Harris said the subject matter of the evidence to be presented would be quite different from that presented at the Court of Petty Sessions.

Whether the evidence would show that what Brotchie was doing was in accordance with the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by chemists and druggists in their open shops did not, in his submission, decide that.

He submitted the fact that two informations against Mr. Brotchie under Section 115(c) of the Medical Act were dismissed by the Court of Petty Sessions was no bar to the Board considering the evidence and making its own decisions as to whether his conduct had been discreditable.

After hearing further remarks, the Board decided that the inquiry would proceed, and the first witness, Miss Paula Dellas, Senior Constable of Police, stationed at

Russell Street, Melbourne, was called. Miss Dellas said that on December 16, 1959, she visited Brotchie's premises. She went into a waiting room. This had shelves displaying chemists' goods, six or seven chairs, and reading matter, as well as a glass showcase. She told Brotchie she had a small bald patch on the top of her head. He said he could fix it, but told her that before he could do anything he would have to have a specimen of urine. He took her to the second room. In this room there were four cubicles. Three had draw curtains and contained high couches similar to examination tables used by doctors. Brotchie took her to the first cubicle. He did not draw the curtain on that occasion. He put drops in her nose and a female assistant came to the cubicle and took particulars for a card. Brotchie told her she was too flabby. She should go on a diet. She did not get enough exercise. He told her to come back the next day. She said to him, "Is a specimen necessary just for a patch on my head?" to which he replied, "If you are not careful, it could eventually become malignant."

She returned on December 18 and was taken into the second cubicle and the first cubicle. He looked at the specimen and said, "You have one bad kidney, but no sign of sugar." Brotchie drew the curtains and said, "Hop up on the couch." He put some more drops in her nose. He put his hands on her back and her hips. When she moved away he said, "Relax and be more feminine."

Miss Dellas then detailed further conversation which took place. Before she left he gave her some medicines and was charged £2. These bottles and packages were tendered by the witness as exhibits.

In reply to Mr. Vickery, Miss Dellas said she did have a patch on her head, a very small patch. It had not been worrying her very long. She had now got rid of it. She did not use any of the medicines which had been supplied to her. She had not been to the premises since.

Miss Dellas was then questioned by Mr. Vickery at some length as to the structure and furnishing of the premises, and the conversation that had taken place with Brotchie.

She said there were other people there while she was inside; she did not see any person make a purchase.

In reply to a question by Mr. Callister, a member of the Board, Miss Dellas said she thought Mr. Brotchie's actions and remarks offensive. To Mr. Vickery, Miss Dellas said Brotchie had taken his hands away when she commented about his action.

Charles Henry Stephen Taylor, Detective 1st/Const., C.I.B. Drug Bureau, Melbourne, gave evidence concerning a visit, in company with Policewoman Dellas and Inspector Ahern, to Brotchie's place of business on December 18, 1959. In the presence of Miss Dellas and Mr. Ahern, he asked a number of questions concerning what had taken place when Miss Dellas had been there just before. He gave supporting evidence regarding the construction of the premises and the presence of cubicles, and on these matters was examined closely by Mr. Vickery.

He examined the Dangerous Drugs register, which seemed to be reasonably well kept.

Wilfred Roy Holland, of Dimboola, a linesman employed by the State Electricity Commission, was called and sworn in. He gave evidence concerning a visit to Brotchie on March 23, 1960. He was suffering from bronchitis and a blocked nose and could not sleep well. His description of the treatment resembled that given to Policewoman Dellas. Medicines which he received cost £2. Subsequently, on the advice of his doctor, he went to the Williamstown Hospital for treatment. He said Mr. Brotchie had acted "very erratically" while he was there. He was going through all sorts of actions and waving his arms around.

Dr. Byron Lionel Stanton, legally qualified medical practitioner, 71 Collins Street, Melbourne, was next called. He said he had been practising since 1921. He

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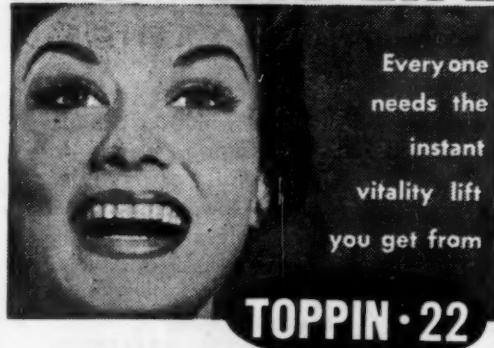
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VICTORIA—Continued

was registered as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1913. Before he qualified as a medical practitioner, he practised as a pharmaceutical chemist, and ever since has been in close contact with pharmaceutical chemists. He was familiar with the way they conducted their businesses in Victoria. He hardly thought Mr. Brotchie's methods conformed to practice of any kind—pharmaceutical or medical. He did not think his methods and actions constituted proper conduct for a pharmaceutical chemist. Asked to comment on the treatment, Dr. Stanton said there were so many catches that at a mere glance it was difficult to make up one's mind whether a particular treatment was reasonable, and if so what treatment would be given.

Sugar in the urine would perhaps fortify one's opinion as to the liability of further infection, but the extraordinary statement that by looking at urine to say that one kidney was bad, would be purely psychic.

Dr. George McEwan, medical practitioner, 460 Collins Street, Melbourne, and the Physician-in-Charge of the outpatient department at Prince Henry's Hospital, said he obtained his medical degree in 1937. He qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1927, and practised pharmacy for some years prior to graduating in medicine. He said he viewed Brotchie's practice as an extraordinary set-up and one that he had not heard paralleled. He could not bring any similar place to mind. He did not think Brotchie's training would qualify him for the function he was trying to perform. Asked if he thought any harmful consequences could flow from the action of a person who did not possess the necessary qualifications for treating patients, he said there was a possibility that some condition might be neglected through lack of knowledge in arriving at a sufficient diagnosis.

Inspector Ahern, of the Pharmacy Board, testified that he had been present at the inquiry, had heard the evidence of Policewoman Dellas and Detective Taylor. It was true and correct. He gave evidence concerning invoices addressed to Brotchie for goods, including quantities of Solutox, which was a Specified Drug.

He had never seen any pharmacy set up in the way that Brotchie's place was set up. He had visited the premises several times over the past four or five years. On one occasion he had told Brotchie he considered his conduct improper, and it would be reported to the Board. Brotchie had never been brought before the Board for disciplinary reasons.

Mr. Vickery asked Mr. Ahern a number of questions concerning pamphlets and calendars and diet cards which had been tendered as evidence. He had never reported Brotchie previously for having dispensed a Specified Drug without a prescription.

Mr. N. Hale, Production Superintendent for Fawns & McAllan, gave formal evidence regarding supplies of Solutox ordered by Brotchie. Mr. A. L. Hull, pharmaceutical chemist, said the set-up of the premises at 45 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, was different from anything he had previously heard of. Asked by Mr. Harris about the propriety of Mr. Brotchie's methods and examination of customers, Mr. Hull said he considered it was something quite outside pharmacy practice. He said it was improper. In reply to Mr. Vickery, Mr. Hull said it was assuming a responsibility a chemist was not trained to assume. He did not think it improper to treat complaints such as those for which Policewoman Dellas and Mr. Holland consulted Mr. Brotchie. The impropriety rested in the responsibility Brotchie assumed in treating these people.

Mr. N. F. Keith, pharmaceutical chemist, of 248 High Street, Ashburton, as Federal President of the Guild had visited very many pharmacies. He had never seen one like Brotchie's, as it had been described. He regarded it as most improper to take people into a part

of a building away from the shop premises and screened off.

Apart from the legal position of supplying restricted drugs, he thought it was the chemist's right to give treatment for minor ailments. By giving treatment he meant providing a medicament. He did not mean the actual application of the medicament.

To Mr. Vickery, Mr. Keith said all pharmacies were not conducted on precisely the same lines. There was no uniform pattern. There had been a great many changes in practice in the last 20 years. Today he did not think that many people asked the chemist for advice on minor ailments. Mr. Harris and Mr. Vickery then addressed the Board.

Mr. Harris, after reviewing the evidence, submitted that the evidence disclosed clearly that a finding should be made against Brotchie. Mr. Vickery asked the Board to consider its position very carefully before deciding what action it would take. The Board should remember that as a tribunal it was judge and jury. In this it was quite different from the normal things which happen at judicial inquiries. The man before them was 59 years of age. There was no evidence that he had previously been brought before the Board on disciplinary matters. That was a matter which should be looked at very carefully.

Mr. Vickery further advised the Board to look with great caution at the evidence given by Miss Dellas and to remember that she was not an ordinary patient. She was a policewoman who was selected because she had a bald patch and was sent along to lay the trap. She might have found the conduct offensive because she was on her tiptoes and looked for this sort of thing.

Mr. Vickery contended that what Brotchie had done was done in open shop, and quoted cases in support of this view.

After the addresses by counsel, the Board proceeded to consider the evidence given at the inquiry. It found:

(1) Mr. Brotchie was convicted in the Fitzroy Court of Petty Sessions on 8/12/1960 on charges of supplying a Specified Drug, "Solutox," without a prescription, and failing to record a Dangerous Drug, and fined £50 and £20 respectively. Charges of practising medicine and prescribing medicine contrary to Section 115 of the Medical Act were dismissed. The Board regarded the conviction under Reg. 31 (iii), i.e., supplying a Specified Drug without a prescription, in a very serious light. Brotchie admitted to Detective Taylor and Mr. Ahern that the drug (Solutox) had been used entirely for treating his customers, and had not been dispensed on doctors' prescriptions. He had not dispensed a prescription of a medical practitioner for 10 years. Two bottles of "Solutox" found in Brotchie's premises and an invoice purporting to refer to these bottles were tendered as exhibits. From the evidence of Hale concerning manufacturer's date marks on the bottles it appeared that these had not been packed when the invoice was issued, and consequently were other than the bottle charged on the invoice. The quantities of the drug involved, together with the evidence, convinced the Board that there had been unrestricted illegal use of the drug. This alone, in the opinion of the Board, would have rendered Brotchie unfit to practise as a pharmaceutical chemist. Had Mr. Brotchie been present, the Board would have wished to question him concerning a large quantity of tablets, also a specified drug, charged to him on the same invoice as the "Solutox."

(2) The evidence of Dellas and Holland showed that the treatment provided was not based on any sound therapeutic principles. The Board was satisfied that his methods were not such that should be used by a pharmaceutical chemist with

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VICTORIA—Continued

a proper regard for the well-being and safety of the public, and were also calculated to bring the qualifications of a pharmaceutical chemist into disrepute.

(3) His practice showed gross abuse of the rights and privileges of pharmaceutical chemists to treat minor ailments in open shop. This practice is incidental to the normal business procedure in pharmaceutical practice, but in this case was the major if not the only function of the business. Moreover, it was conducted in premises specifically designed and equipped for this purpose and not for carrying on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist.

The Board resolved that it find Richard Ernest Brotchie to have been convicted by a Court of offences against the Poisons Act 1958, according to the Medical Act, Section 96 (3) (d), and also to have been guilty of conduct discreditable to a pharmaceutical chemist according to the Medical Act, Section 96 (3) (e). It was further resolved that Mr. Brotchie's registration as a pharmaceutical chemist be cancelled as from September 1, 1961, that his name be removed from the Pharmaceutical Register, and that he be required to pay the costs of the inquiry.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, Parkville, on October 11, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. N. C. Manning (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, K. E. Hartley, W. R. Iliffe, W. Wishart.

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with included the following:

To a pharmaceutical chemist in Canberra advising that practical training carried out in his pharmacy would be approved.

To the Editor of a Sydney paper protesting against publication of a statement in garden section that "Another excellent weed killer is potassium cyanide, which despite the ominous sound of its name is quite harmless to humans."

From the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales advising that no details of the proposed Amending Pharmacy Bill are yet available.

To a student advising that practical training done in premises which had not been approved by the Board could not be recognised.

From a country medical practitioner seeking information in regard to the rights of medical practitioners to dispense. Information supplied.

From several students notifying loss of practical note books. It was resolved that any necessary action be left in the hands of the President.

From the Dean submitting the name of a student who had not complied with the necessary attendance requirements of practical work and lectures, and was therefore ineligible to present himself for the Annual Examination. Letters from the student and his parents were also considered. After full consideration the Board resolved that the candidate was not eligible to proceed to examination.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:

Registrations Approved: Clive Maning Porter (Ph. Bd. N.Z. 19/3/1959), Peter Arkle (Ph. Bd. N.Z. 5/3/1958).

Name Restored to Register: Vinora Sophia Adelaine Trood

Erasures by Death: Alan Laurie Cunningham, Albert George Finlayson, Ida Williams (Mrs. Tait).

Certificates of Identity Issued: To Great Britain, 3.

Appointment of Relievers: 64.

Appointment of Managers: 2.

Approval of Premises for Practical Training: 26.

Approval of Applications to sit for November Final Examination without completed Apprenticeship: 66.

Dangerous Drugs Licences in Hospitals: 3.

Dangerous Drugs Licences—Wholesalers: 1.

Poisonings Reported: Barbiturates, three (one non-fatal); P.C.M.X., one (non-fatal); Lysol, one (fatal).

Pharmacy Regulations: Entrance Standard.—The President pointed out that Regulations relating to the entrance requirements for the Pharmacy Course had been rescinded and it was necessary to replace them. It was resolved that it be a recommendation of the Board that a Regulation be introduced providing that the entrance qualification for admission to the Pharmacy Course should be the Matriculation Examination in English Expression and three other subjects constituting a pass at the Matriculation Examination, or any other examination substantially equivalent to the Matriculation Examination.

Examination Rules.—A report of a committee appointed to consider examination rules was received and adopted.

The recommendations of the sub-committee were as follows:—

1. The Board shall appoint a Board of Examiners.
2. The members of the Board and the Executive members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria shall be ex officio members of the Board of Examiners.
3. The President of the Board shall be ex officio Chairman of the Board of Examiners.
4. In the absence of the President of the Board, the Board of Examiners shall appoint its own Chairman.
5. The Board of Examiners shall consist of members appointed in respect of the various particular examinations in pharmacy, e.g., the Pharmacy I Examination, the Pharmacy II Examination, the Pharmacy III Examination and the Pharmacy IV Examination.
6. The members of the Board of Examiners shall be responsible for setting and marking the Pharmacy I Examination, the Pharmacy II Examination, the Pharmacy III Examination and the Pharmacy IV Examination.
7. The appropriate members of the Board of Examiners shall confer as often as may be required by the Board for the purpose of assessing the examination results. Reports of the Board of Examiners will be furnished at the Board meeting immediately following the various conferences of examiners and to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.
8. An examination shall be held in each subject at the end of each year of the Course, and may involve written, practical and oral examinations. Supplementary examinations will be held, where necessary, and at the discretion of the Board of Examiners. The individual members of the Board of Examiners may prescribe additional examinations, either written, oral or practical, when and as required.
9. The pass mark shall be 50 per cent. of the maximum marks in each subject.
10. Where more than 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks of all subjects is obtained in the whole examination, the Board of Examiners may, in its discretion, grant a compensatory pass or passes to a candidate. The Board of Examiners may take into account the academic record of a student and other circumstances connected with the performance of a candidate.
11. The Board shall pay such fees to members of the Board of Examiners as are determined from time to time.

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VICTORIA—Continued

12. The Pharmacy I Examination shall consist of examinations in the following:
Biology (two 3 hours).
Chemistry (2 x 3 hours).
Physics (one 3 hours).
Pharmaceutics I (one 3 hours).
13. The Pharmacy II Examination shall consist of examinations in the following:
Pharmaceutical Chemistry (2 x 3 hours and Prac. Exam.).
Pharmaceutics II including Microbiology (one 3 hour and Prac. Exam.).
Materia Medica (one 3 hour).
Pharmacognosy (one 3 hour).
Physiology (one 3 hour).
14. The Pharmacy III Examination shall consist of examinations in the following:
Pharmaceutical Chemistry II (one 3 hour and Prac. Exam.).
Pharmaceutics III (one 3 hour and Prac. Exam.).
Materia Medica (one 3 hour).
Pharmacology (one 3 hour).
Pharmaceutical Administration and Organisation (2 x 3 hour).
Forensic (1 x 3 hour).
15. The Pharmacy IV Examination may consist of examinations in the following:
Pharmaceutics Practical (one 3 hour).
Pharmaceutics Oral (one $\frac{1}{2}$ hour).

In any examination the standard attained at previous examinations, in any essays submitted and in laboratory work, shall be taken into consideration by the examiner.

Annual Report of the Board.—A draft of the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 1960, copies of which had been circulated to Board members, was formally received and adopted.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £1201/16/6 were passed for payment.

The meeting terminated at 12.30 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, Parkville, on October 4, at 9.30 p.m.

Present.—Mr. F. W. Johnson (President), Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. L. Hull, A. I. K. Lloyd, L. Long, C. B. Macgibbon, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, G. K. Treleaven, and Council officers.

Return of Vice-President.—After the confirmation of the minutes of the previous meeting, the President, on behalf of members of the Council, extended a welcome to Mr. J. R. Oxley, Vice-President, who returned from an overseas trip a few days prior to the meeting. Mr. Johnson said that all of the members of the Council were pleased to have Mr. Oxley back. This applied particularly to the members of the Education Committee which functioned under Mr. Oxley's chairmanship.

While abroad, Mr. Oxley had made valuable contacts with pharmaceutical authorities. His keen observation and interest in pharmaceutical matters wherever he went enabled him to gather a considerable amount of knowledge which would be of great benefit to the Society.

Mr. Oxley thanked the President and members of the Council for the welcome. He expressed his gratitude to the officials of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and other pharmaceutical leaders who had extended much hospitality to him, and had given him a great deal of information and help during his stay in that country.

Mr. Oxley expressed his sincere thanks to Mr. Keith Ramsay, who had deputised for him as Chairman of the Education Committee during his absence.

Radioactive Isotopes.—The Secretary reported that he had been in touch with the Director of the Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratories in regard to the organisation of a second course of instruction for pharmaceutical chemists. Because of unexpected pressure of work, the Director and members of his staff had intimated that arrangements could not be made for the course to be organised before about April 1962.

Correspondence.—Correspondence dealt with by the Council included the following letters:

From Mr. K. G. Attiwill, thanking the Council for letter of sympathy.

From the Faculty of Medicine, University of Melbourne, advising that Fourth Year medical students would commence lectures for Materia Medica and Pharmacy on October 30.

From the Private Secretary to the Premier, advising that the Premier had consented to unveil the Sissons Mural in the Assembly Hall of the College on October 9.

From Mr. Eric Scott, intimating that he would return to Melbourne from overseas on October 14.

From the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, re a visit of Dr. E. M. Darmady, of England, and inviting members of the Society to attend a lecture by Dr. Darmady in a lecture theatre, Royal Melbourne Hospital, on October 30.

From Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., forwarding cheque £1000, being balance of total contribution of £4000 to Building Fund.

To Mr. S. B. Morris, Hon. Secretary, Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association, forwarding tape recording of Merchandising Course Lectures.

From Division of Protein Chemistry, C.S.I.R.O., expressing thanks for use of lecture theatre for lectures by Prof. Fraenkel-Conrat, University of California.

From Mr. John J. Cumming, returning as donation cheque sent him for lecture in Merchandising Series.

From Major-General C. H. Simpson, regretting inability to attend the unveiling of the Sissons Mural, and congratulating the Council on completion of the building project.

From the Melbourne Church of England Girls' Grammar School, requesting visit of woman pharmacist to speak to pupils about Pharmacy. Visit by Mrs. I. Nye arranged.

To the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association, advising that position of students who fail at the Third Year examination (old course) 1961 is under consideration.

From Lord Mayor's Fund for Hospitals and Charities, requesting support. Donation of £10/10/- approved.

From a student, requesting refund of fee paid for tutorial class. Resolved that in view of the lateness of the application, the request be refused.

From the National Association of Pharmacy Students, forwarding copy of result of survey.

New Members.—The following new members were elected: John Hamilton Davis, Barry James Hansen, Kenneth Lawrie More, Wesley Thomas Moritz, Nathan Charles Rosen, Peter Hayward Shepard, James David Torley.

Transfer from Student Members.—Patricia Lorraine Barton, Ian Gladstone Barker, Elizabeth Bath (nee Dodgshun), Melvyn Geoffrey Blachford, Neil Geoffrey Geddes, Peter Reed Gilmour, Graham Livingstone Hunter, Donald Hansford Shelden, Barrie Richard Cathcart.

Student Member.—H. Eichler.

Life Member.—Mr. Henry N. Lemmon, now retired, with over 30 years membership of the Society on record, was unanimously elected an Honorary Life Member.

Dispensing of Eye-drops.—Further consideration was given to the question of dispensing of eye-drops which was raised at the previous meeting of the Council.

Memorandums from the staff of the Pharmaceutical Department of the College and members of the A.P.F. Editorial Committee were considered together with comments prepared by Mr. A. I. K. Lloyd.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Approval was given to publication in the Society's Bulletin of a statement setting out the Council's views on this subject.

It was further resolved that a copy of the statement be forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Association with a suggestion that it seek comments of other Societies in the Commonwealth.

Unveiling of Mural.—The President reported that arrangements were completed for the ceremony of the unveiling of the Sissons Mural in the Assembly Hall on the night of October 9.

Benevolent Fund.—Mr. Long drew attention to a report in the Pharmaceutical Journal concerning the "Birddrove House," an institution established under the sponsorship of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, as a rest home for aged pharmacists. He suggested that the Council give some consideration to the possibility of making some similar provision in Victoria. It was agreed that the matter should be further discussed.

General Business.—The Council agreed to a suggestion that a function be arranged in conjunction with the Pharmacy Board to farewell Mr. N. C. Manning, who would leave for the United Kingdom in November. Also to welcome the Vice-President, Mr. Oxley, and Mr. Eric Scott on their return from abroad.

At the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd, it was agreed that consideration be given at a later meeting to the question of labelling of dispensed medicines; the use of the model pharmacy for providing service to students and the feasibility of making arrangements for registered pharmaceutical chemists to proceed with a Degree in Pharmacy.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £11,261/11/10 were passed for payment.

The meeting then terminated.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 436th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on October 18, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Chairman), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, D. A. Lees, E. A. O. Moore, J. W. Pollock and T. G. Allen (Secretary).

The Chairman extended a welcome to Mr. N. C. Cossar on his return from abroad. Mr. Cossar thanked the Chairman for his remarks.

Increase of Chemists' Indemnity Covers.—Renewals for the year 1961-62 totalled 985 to date. These included 196 from members who had increased their covers to £5000 or more, and 30 from members who had retained their lower covers. The Directors were very pleased with the result. The Chairman said it could be attributed to the personal touch, as exemplified in the letters signed by the Directors individually. He thought it would be desirable to make another approach next year to those few who had not responded to the recent letter.

Pharmaceutical Association Meeting, Perth, May 21-25 1962.—It was decided to forward the following remit for the Perth Conference:—"That the need for distinctive labelling of packages containing different strengths of the same substance be impressed on all manufacturers dealing with the drug trade."

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

From a member, apologising for late renewal of his

Chemists' Indemnity policy. He had been advised (incorrectly) by his insurance agent that he was already covered by other policies held.

A country member, when forwarding his premium for increase of C.I. cover, expressed his appreciation that a member of the Directorate should have written to him personally, drawing attention to this matter.

A paragraph "Theft of Cameras" had been published in the Victorian Personal News in the September issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

To Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., inquiring whether the scope of the Chemists' Indemnity Policy could be extended to include crop losses and similar claims on payment of an additional premium.—Reply awaited.

From the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, acknowledging with thanks cheque for £1000, being the fourth and final instalment of the P.D.L. contribution to the Victorian College of Pharmacy War Memorial Building Fund.

To the N.S.W. Branch Secretary, forwarding at his request some copies of the leaflet, "Adequate Insurance is Vital in All Business." Mr. Carlisle had received inquiries for this leaflet in response to P.D.L. advertisements in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Miss D. Brighouse, Branch Secretary in Queensland, advised that there had been a good response to a recent circular inviting non-members to link up with P.D.L. So far, 25 of those approached had forwarded their applications. A copy of the Annual Report would be forwarded to these new members.

Mr. John L. Walter, Branch Secretary in South Australia, when forwarding annual returns, referred to the leaflet "Protect Yourself." This had limited use in South Australia, because the premiums quoted in the leaflet included Victorian Stamp Duty, which, of course, did not apply in South Australia. Alternative methods of overcoming this difficulty were outlined in the Secretary's reply.

In reference to a suggested drive to step up C.I. policies to at least £5000, the W.A. Branch Secretary advised that no action was taken on the proposed letter because there were so few members in Western Australia who held covers for less than that amount. By far the greatest number held covers for £10,000.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Eric J. Clarkson, Brunswick; John W. A. Dartnell, Surrey Hills; Barry J. Hansen, Sorrento; Henry G. Henshall, South Melbourne; Kenneth L. Hore, East Malvern; Charles I. Jonas, Springvale North; Leslie J. Kausman, Elwood; Neville Mashford, North Williamstown; Ian A. Reilly, Coburg; (Mrs.) Miriam Rockman, Brunswick; Messrs. James R. Sanders, Frankston, and Raymond L. Ward, Riverside (Tas.).

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar reported on the main items of business before the Journal Committee at their meeting on October 16.

Legal Advice.—A country member reported damage in the post to some prints and negatives for one of his customers. He had been informed by the postmaster that the post office was not responsible for any expense incurred by him in these circumstances. This inquiry had been referred to the P.D.L. Solicitor and his advice was awaited.

The lease tendered to a young pharmacist for signature preparatory to his going into business had been checked by the P.D.L. Solicitor.

Claims.—The present position in regard to claims under notice was reported.

Annual Report.—The draft of the Annual Report, which had been circulated with the notice of meeting, was reviewed, and approved subject to the incorporation of minor alterations.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £5513/5/7, and accounts totalling £3464/8/6 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 12.10 p.m.

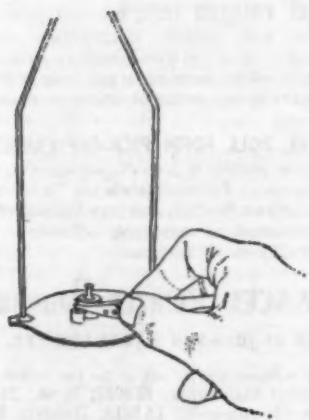
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VICTORIA—Continued

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne on October 3, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. N. F. Keith (President), Chairman; Messrs. F. H. Bedford, K. L. C. Davies, J. W. D. Crowley, A. K. Lloyd, S. M. Adams, J. K. Gosstray, R. B. Grinlington, G. Carter, G. W. Siebler, H. Marks, A. W. Cocking, H. Shilton, W. J. Langtry, J. F. Scown, J. I. Richards, M. Lee, S. Gandalfo, K. D. Liddell, A. Hoogen, W. L. Hilyard, C. I. Molloy, C. N. McLeod, Miss R. MacGillivray, W. J. Wright (Secretary) and Miss B. Wilson (Asst. Secretary).

Correspondence.—From Mr. L. A. Hamon expressing thanks for his election as an Hon. Member.

The minutes of the Federal Executive Meeting held on August 30 and 31 were read.

A letter from Parke Davis & Co. about a general store stocking skin balm was read, it being noted that the company advises that the line was obtained by the store from a retail chemist at retail price.

A letter from Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd. regarding discounts at Bendigo Dispensary and the advertising of the company's products by I.F.A.S. was read. It was noted that the company does not supply I.F.A.S., Bendigo.

Correspondence with Potter & Moore regarding distribution policy was discussed. It was noted that the company's products are virtually open-sellers. It was decided to comment upon this in the next News Bulletin.

A letter from James Hare & Co. Pty. Ltd. setting out the methods of distribution of the company's products was discussed. It was decided to advise members of this policy in the next News Bulletin.

The Chairman read a letter from Mr. A. W. Cocking in which he tendered his resignation from the State Branch Committee. On the motion of Mr. Bedford, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, the resignation was reluctantly accepted. Mr. Cocking stated that his district recommended that the S.B.C. appoint Mr. J. Widdicombe, of Mt. Evelyn, for the remainder of his term. This was approved.

Merchandising Service.—A letter enclosing a circular to Guild Members about a drive by a Chain Store to increase sales of open selling toothpastes was discussed. The Chairman asked all members to bring this matter before their District Meetings to remind members actively to promote the merchandising of Ipana.

Executive Report.—Mr. Keith reported on the Executive Meeting held earlier in the day and the following matters arising out of the report were dealt with:

N.H.A. Committee.—Mr. J. Scown was elected chairman of the N.H.A. Committee.

Country Meetings.—The committee was advised that Executive proposed to hold a series of meetings in the Gippsland area, including a meeting in Warragul on November 21. The Chairman stated that he would like a number of S.B.C. Members to travel to Warragul for the evening to be present at the meeting.

Questionnaire re Country Hospitals.—It was stated that a questionnaire had been forwarded to members in a number of country towns seeking information on dispensing for local hospitals, for the purpose of supporting a remit to Federal Council concerning the difficulty of collecting the N.H.A. fee from patients in hospital.

P.A.A.—The Executive recommendation that the Executive, Secretary, Chairman of the Trade & Commerce Committee and Chairman of the N.H.A. Committee should attend the P.A.A. Conference was adopted.

P.A.T.A.—There was discussion on a report that P.A.T.A. proposed to proceed with its plan to ratify the P.A.T.A. Wholesaler/Factory Agreement against the wishes of the S.B.C. Mr. Adams moved that the S.B.C.

reaffirm its previous decision, that it opposes the signing of these agreements.—Carried.

Acts Relating to Pharmacy.—Mr. Lloyd asked a question as to whether the motion passed at the last S.B.C. meeting had been carried out. The Secretary reported that most of the required material was available in the office, and Mr. McLeod was detailed to look after this matter.

District Remits:—

District No. 2b.—To the District's request that the idea of the establishment of an independent arbiter at N.H.A. consultations be persevered with, it was reported that this was being done.

District No. 3.—Mr. Hoogen moved that the Guild issue a statement setting out storage conditions and temperature requirements for the storing of pharmaceutical products; the motion was seconded by Mr. Adams. Mr. Lloyd opposed the motion on the grounds that chemists should have proper facilities, and requirements such as these are shown on the package. Mr. Richards said he felt this was not a Guild affair and should be attended to by the Society. On being put to the vote the motion was carried.

Mr. Adams moved that the N.H.A. Committee consider means whereby a pharmacist can obtain redress when aggrieved by decisions of Commonwealth Officers and/or committees of enquiry. This motion was seconded by Mr. Hoogen and carried.

District No. 22.—**Standing Committee:** Mr. Keith reported that this committee had met during September, that the Agenda was long and minutes were not yet to hand.

District No. 24.—Mr. Scown moved that the Health Department be requested to send an acknowledgement of receipt of monthly claims. This motion was seconded by Mr. Grinlington and carried.

District No. 20.—Mr. Shilton moved that Kodak be commended for conducting the lecture and demonstration course and for the cordial hospitality extended to chemists and their assistants; this motion was seconded by Mr. Cocking and carried. Mr. Lloyd moved that Burroughs Wellcome also be thanked for their lectures given in the country; this motion was seconded by Mr. Marks and carried.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. I. A. and L. K. Reilly, Coburg, and Mr. J. Librach, Niddrie.

Re-entered.—Mr. J. F. Isaac, Kew.

Branches Recorded.—Mr. W. C. West, 91 Warren Road, Mordialloc, and Mr. G. F. Troup, 253 Spring Street, Melbourne.

Federal Report.—Mr. Keith reported that the Negotiating Committee had met the Repatriation Commission, but there was still no decision.

The Agenda for the Federal Council Meeting later this month was gone through and the Committee instructed Victorian Delegates on how to vote on the remits.

H.B.A. Subscriptions.—Mr. Richards submitted a case for not receiving H.B.A. subscriptions on Saturday mornings. He moved that the Guild have notices printed for chemists to display, advising that Medical and Hospital Benefits subscriptions are not acceptable on Saturdays; this motion was seconded by Mr. Hoogen. Mr. Cocking moved an amendment that H.B.A. be requested to include in the book an instruction that books be not presented on Saturday mornings; there was no seconder. The motion was lost.

Honorary Members.—Mr. Lloyd spoke on this subject, pointing out that in Victoria there are only two Honorary Members, himself and Mr. L. Hamon, and three Life Members, Messrs. E. Scott, E. C. McClelland and W. R. Iliffe. He added that some other States paid S.B.C. members an honorarium. Mr. Lloyd moved that a sub-committee be appointed to investigate the recognition of services of members on the S.B.C. to the profession in this State; this motion was seconded by Mr. Gandalfo and carried. Mr. Siebler moved that Mr. Lloyd form the committee; this was seconded by Mr. Hilyard and carried. Mr. Lloyd agreed, and co-opted Mr. Richards and Miss McGillivray.

The meeting closed at 11.30 p.m.



QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Weeks have purchased Mrs. A. E. Boden's pharmacy at Bay Terrace, Wynnum.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Wallace are the purchasers of Mr. F. P. Gilbert's pharmacy at 106 Lytton Road, East Brisbane.

Mr. R. T. Hall is the new proprietor of the pharmacy at the Drive-in Shopping Centre, Logan Road, Mt. Gravatt.

Mr. R. Uhlmann has joined his brother, **Mr. G. C. Uhlmann**, Julia Creek, in partnership in the pharmacy they have opened at Richmond.

Mr. J. S. Tooma, formerly in business at Maryborough, has purchased Mr. H. J. Griffiths' pharmacy at Sherwood Road, Toowong.

Mr. M. L. Thurecht, of Townsville, has established a branch pharmacy at Ayr, N.Q.

Mr. R. H. Roberts is opening a pharmacy at Mortimer Road, Acacia Ridge.

Mr. H. M. Samuel during the month opened his third pharmacy on the Gold Coast. This pharmacy is at 4 Scarborough Street, Southport, and is under the management of Miss Betty Rowe.

Mr. L. M. Brosnan, of Wavell Heights, has opened a branch pharmacy at 174A Lutwyche Road, Windsor.

Mr. G. R. Wells has opened a pharmacy in Mayfair Arcade, Adelaide Street, Brisbane.

Mrs. N. M. Graham, of George Street, Brisbane, has established a branch pharmacy in McDonnell and East, George Street, City.

WEDDINGS

Recent weddings of pharmaceutical interest have been:

On August 19, at St. James' Church of England, Kelvin Grove, two pharmacists were married, when the bride was **Miss Margaret Flynn**, of Gympie, and the bridegroom **Mr. John Hodges**, formerly of Cairns.

Mr. A. Horsburgh, of Helidon, was married to Miss Ellen Creed in Toowoomba on August 26. Mr. Horsburgh has now taken up his appointment as manager of the F.S. Dispensary at Dalby.

On October 14, the marriage was celebrated of **Mr. Richard Stephenson**, of New Farm, to **Miss Marcia Palmer**, of Bulimba, at St. Andrew's Church, South Brisbane.

To the newly-weds—congratulations and good wishes for the future.

BABY NEWMAN FUND

Contributors to this fund established two years ago by the Pharmaceutical Society will be interested to hear the latest report on Michelle Newman, furnished by Dr. Douglas Stucky, M.D., F.R.A.C.P., Macquarie Street, Sydney, on August 21 last:

"I have this day examined Michelle Newman, aged three years, including electro cardiogram and X-ray fluoroscopy.

"This child suffers from a complicated type of congenital heart defect, with some disability. I have asked the parents to let me see her again next year, when we will probably repeat the cardiac catheterisation.

(Signed) DOUGLAS STUCKY, M.D., F.R.A.C.P."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND

Office-bearers and Councillors

At the October Council meeting, the first since the Annual General Meeting in September, the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year took place and resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. G. R. Wells.

Vice-President: Mr. I. Young.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. J. E. McCaskie.

New Member of Council

Dr. J. G. Dare, Head of the Pharmacy Department, University of Queensland, was nominated for membership of the Council, and he was attending his first meeting as a Council member. The President said how pleased he and the other members of the Council were to have Dr. Dare with them, and he trusted that Dr. Dare's association with the Council would prove interesting and pleasurable.

Other members of the Council include: Misses E. F. Chalmers, G. Elliot; Messrs. C. G. Caswell, A. B. Gainford, R. S. F. Greig, A. M. Grant-Taylor, R. V. S. Martin, J. S. D. Mellick.

SCIENCE CONTEST

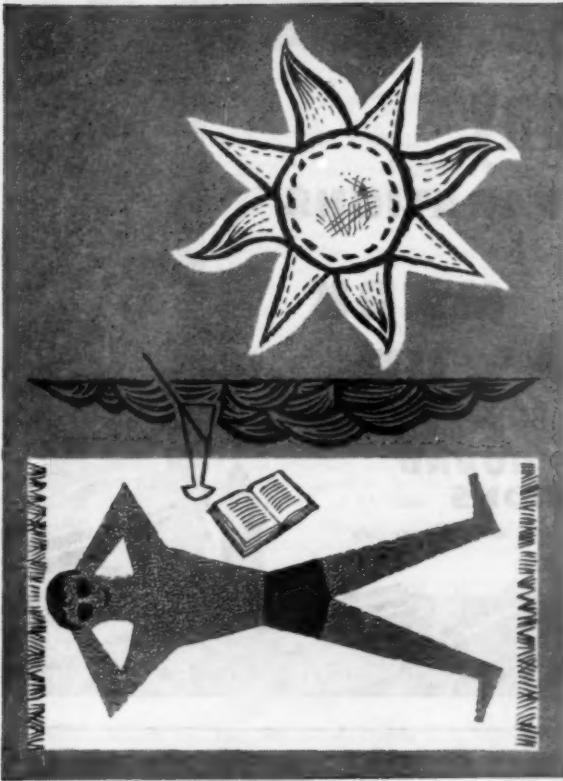
Associated with the Queensland Science Contest, 1961, sponsored by the Science Teachers' Association, the Pharmaceutical Society and Guild contribute a prize of £10/10/- . The winner of the award this year was **James Barrington Ansley**, of Wavell Heights.

Jim, who was born at Warwick in November, 1944, was educated at Warwick Central School, Warwick Intermediate School, and Dalby Intermediate School, where he sat for the scholarship examination and gained 86 per cent.

He commenced his secondary education at Wavell State High School, Brisbane, where his father was the first principal appointed in 1959. Jim sat for the Junior Public Examination in 1960, and obtained seven A's and two B's. He is in the sub-senior form at Wavell High School this year. At the end of 1962 he hopes to matriculate and obtain a Fellowship in Electrical Engineering to the Queensland University. He has always displayed a keen interest in radio, having built his first crystal set at 12 years of age. All forms of radio, television and electronics are his main interests.

James Ansley

We extend good wishes to Jim in his future studies.



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QUEENSLAND—Continued

NEW REGULATIONS TO CONTROL DANGEROUS HOUSEHOLD SUBSTANCES

The "Courier Mail" on September 4 announced that many everyday household items would become "dangerous" substances under new regulations to be brought into force next year.

It is proposed that kerosene, methylated spirits, mineral turpentine, petrol, white spirit and ammonia will be included in the control.

Director-General of Health (Dr. A. Fryberg) said the new legislation was aimed at preventing accidents in the home. Kerosene, he said, was the cause of the largest number of accidents to children. From January 1 next, the substances will have to be sold in metal containers with leak-proof screw-top lids, or in bottles approved by the Director-General of Health, also with leak-proof screw-top lids.

Labelling similar to that recently adopted in Victoria would be required, mainly, "Caution, harmful if swallowed. Keep out of the reach of children."

Bottles would have to be ribbed or otherwise made distinguishable by touch from bottles containing food, drink or medicine.

The regulations would also prevent any person from offering for sale the dangerous substances listed, in bottles normally used for food, drink, or medicine. The penalty for offences under the regulations would be not more than £50.

OBITUARY

The friends of the late Mr. G. P. Doyle will regret to learn of his death in Toowoomba on September 19. Mr. Doyle, who had been a member of the Society for 46 years, served on the Council for many years when he was in business at Sherwood. In appreciation of Mr. Doyle's long association and service to the Council, he was elected an honorary life member of the Society at the Annual Meeting in 1940.

Advice has been received from Sydney of the death towards the end of September of Mr. H. L. C. Dent, who for many years has been on the staff of Parke, Davis & Company. Many older pharmacists will recall Mr. Dent's association with pharmacy in this State, as President of the Society and member of the Council. He was, incidentally, a signatory to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company Ltd., when the company was formed in 1920.

This Society lost one of its oldest members during the month in the passing of Mr. O. P. Cray. Mr. Cray had been a Society member since 1899. In recognition of his fifty years' Society membership in 1949, he was elected an honorary life member. Mr. Cray, who has been retired for many years, was formerly in business at Wickham Street, Valley. Within recent years he has been living at the Freemasons' Home, Sandgate.

Sincere sympathy is extended to the relatives of the deceased.

NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH DISPENSARIES MAY BE CONDUCTED

The following new Regulations are reprinted from the Queensland Government Gazette dated September 16, 1961:—

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as "The Dispensary Regulations of 1961."

Interpretations

2. Dispensary—shall mean the premises, which a pharmaceutical chemist uses in the conduct of his profession

and shall include any room or place in or forming part of or used in conjunction with a hospital in which poisons and/or drugs are dispensed for such hospital.

Inspector.—An inspector appointed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of "The Health Acts, 1937 to 1960."

3. No person shall dispense any drug or any poison from any dispensary unless—

- (a) The whole of the premises are kept at all times in a clean and sanitary condition;
- (b) The counters, shelves, drawers, and other places in which drugs or poisons are kept, are free from dust and dirt;
- (c) All utensils and apparatus used in the dispensing of drugs and poisons are kept at all times in a scrupulously clean condition and in an efficient state of operation and repair;
- (d) All containers used for dispensed drugs and poisons are scrupulously clean; and unless
- (e) Such dispensary—
 - (i) Has a minimum floor space of ninety (90) square feet;
 - (ii) Is properly enclosed, floored, ceiled, and lined to the satisfaction of an inspector;
 - (iii) Is well lit and ventilated; and
 - (iv) Is provided with a suitable sink, with hot and cold water connected thereto.

4. No person shall dispense any drug or poison at any dispensary unless there is provided at such dispensary the following Schedule of apparatus, books of reference, and documents:—

The Schedule

Refrigerator, capable of keeping vaccines, sera, toxins, antitoxins, toxoids, diagnostic agents, and other biological products at the temperatures prescribed by the British Pharmacopoeia.

Counter scales to weigh up to 2 lb.

Avoirdupois weights of—

- 1 x 1 lb., 1 x 8 oz., 1 x 4 oz.,
- 1 x 2 oz., 1 x 1 oz., 2 x $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Dispensing balance to weigh up to 2 oz.

Apothecaries' weights of—

- 2 x 120 grains, 1 x 60 grains,
- 1 x 40 grains, 1 x 30 grains,
- 1 x 20 grains, 1 x 10 grains,
- 1 x 6 grains, 1 x 5 grains,
- 1 x 4 grains, 1 x 3 grains,
- 1 x 2 grains, 1 x 1 grain.

Metric weights of—

- 2 x 10 grammes, 1 x 5 grammes,
- 2 x 2 grammes, 1 x 1 gramme,
- 1 x 0.5 gramme, 2 x 0.2 gramme,
- 1 x 0.1 gramme, 1 x 0.05 gramme,
- 1 x 0.02 gramme, 1 x 0.01 gramme.

Dispensing measures—

- (a) Metric—

- 1 x 250 millilitres (conical or cylindrical),
- 1 x 50 millilitres (conical),
- 1 x 10 millilitres (conical);

- (b) Imperial—

- 1 x 10 fluid ounces or 20 ounces (conical or cylindrical),
- 2 x 4 fluid ounces (conical),
- 1 x 1 fluid ounce (conical),
- 1 x 2 fluid ounces (conical),
- 1 x 2 fluid drachms (conical),

provided that, if more than two chemists are employed at any such dispensary, the following extra dispensing measures are required:—

- 1 x 2 fluid ounces,
- 1 x 1 fluid ounce,
- 1 x 2 fluid drachms.

Filter unit, comprising—

- 1 Sintered Glass Funnel (Porosity No. 3),
- 1 Glass Receiver with side arm (entire unit to be ground glass jointed),
- 1 Vacuum Pump (water type).

QUEENSLAND—Continued

Glass funnels (assorted sizes to 8-inch diameter)	3
Two-piece funnel	1
Beakers (two sizes)	2
Evaporating dishes (two sizes)	2
Mortars and pestles	2
Wire Sieve (not coarser than No. 60 mesh)	1
Glass stirring rods	2
Spatulas (4 inch)	2
Spatulas (6 inch)	2
Spatulas (8 inch)	1
Spatulas (10 inch)	1
Plastic stirring rods	2
Ointment Slab	1
Water Bath	1
Thermometer (to register 0-200° Centigrade)	1
Wide-mouthed oil measure	1
Sterilising equipment, to include a small oven and a small autoclave.	
Hood for aseptic dispensing.	
(Note.—All weights, measures and weighing equipment must be certified and stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Weights and Measures Acts and Regulations.)	
Current copy of British Pharmacopoeia and addenda.	
Current copy of British Pharmaceutical Codex and addenda.	
Current copy of Australian Pharmaceutical Formulary.	
Current copy of Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoeia (Vol. 1).	
Current copy of "The Poisons Regulations of Queensland," and amendments.	
Current copies of all Gazettes, containing the lists of registered medical practitioners, registered veterinary surgeons, and registered dentists.	
5. Any person, who contravenes the provisions of these Regulations, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.	

Service of Notice

6. Instead of taking proceedings at law against any person for any breach of these Regulations, the following procedure may be adopted; viz.:—An inspector may serve notice in writing, signed by him, upon the person responsible for such breach, requiring him, within a time specified in such notice, to take any such action or to perform any such work as he may consider necessary to correct any such defect.

Every person who neglects to comply with any such notice as aforesaid, or who fails to comply with the same within the time prescribed, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against these Regulations, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds.

7. These Regulations shall be in force as from the first day of January, 1962.

Given under my hand at Brisbane this eighth day of September, 1961.

A. FRYBERG,
Director-General of Health and Medical Services.
Approved
H. W. NOBLE,
Minister for Health and Home Affairs.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdales Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on September 14, at 8.15 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Misses E. F. Chalmers, G. Elliot, Dr. J. G. Dare, Messrs. R. S. Greig,

R. V. S. Martin, J. E. McCaskie, C. G. Caswell, A. B. Gainford, F. M. Woods and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—To Mr. K. Bate, Chief Pharmacist, Commonwealth Department of Health, drawing attention to advertising being undertaken by a chemist in which he mentions that he is "official dispenser for all Pharmaceutical Benefits, Pensioner and Repatriation prescriptions." The Council considers that any pharmacist who has the approval from the Government to undertake National Health and Repatriation dispensing has the "official approval to do so." Seeking his views on the matter.—Reply, advising, although this advertisement is considered to be unethical and misleading, it does not contravene any section of the National Health Act and Regulations. No action can therefore be taken by his department, but it was suggested that the matter be referred to the Pharmacy Board.

To Registrar, Pharmacy Board, Queensland, forwarding copy of a chemist's advertisement in which he advertises "accurate, reliable dispensing." Drawing attention to Clause 45 of the By-Laws of the Pharmacy Act relating to advertising being undertaken by pharmacists.—The Secretary reported that a copy of the complete paper was forwarded to the Registrar at his request.

From Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," advising the South Australian Society for some time has been strongly in favour of the Journal undertaking the publication of a pharmaceutical science journal devoted entirely to publication of pharmaceutical research and investigations undertaken in Australia. Stating the Board of Management, over the past two years, has given careful consideration to the suggestion, but because of uncertainty that adequate and suitable material would be available and doubts of ability to finance publication, deferred any action. Further representations have again been made by the South Australian Society. Before asking any decision the Board is seeking information respecting costs, distribution, etc. One other matter upon which it wants assurance is that suitable material will be available within Australia to justify the launching of a separate science edition of the Journal. It believes it would be a serious mistake to embark upon such an undertaking only to find that publication had to be suspended because of lack of material or because of other circumstances. The Board would be pleased to have an opinion from Queensland as to what volume of suitable material might be forthcoming from it.

Mr. Greig said a Science Association was formed when A.N.Z.A.A.S. met in Brisbane and possibly that body would be issuing a similar publication.

In reply, Dr. Dare said he did not know the Science Association had such an idea. He felt it would be preferable if the "A.J.P." would be prepared to publish a science supplement in perhaps two or three issues a year. The supplement could appear at intervals when material was accumulated. A flexible arrangement was necessary. Science material forthcoming in Australia at present did not appear sufficient for a science journal.

Mr. Caswell said he did not know why the material of a scientific nature could not be incorporated in the "A.J.P."

Mr. Greig said he could not see any permanent scientific journal being established.

Dr. Dare said if they were going to have a supplement truly scientific, including good scientific material, it would then have real meaning. It would be necessary to sell about 3000 copies of the Journal to make it pay. It really required the setting up of a scientific publication board, comprising people of sufficient calibre and real scientific merit.

Mr. Greig suggested that the Editor of the Journal be advised that, for a start, consideration be given to a scientific supplement appearing in the "A.J.P." at intervals when sufficient suitable material is available.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

He moved that these views be forwarded from this Council. Seconded by Mr. Gainford. Carried.

From Mrs. Howes, Contest Chairman, Queensland Science Contest, advising that James Anstey, of Wavell Heights, won the Guild and Society prize; his entry being "Semi-micro Analysis"—a chemical project. Inquiring if a representative from the Guild and Society could be present at the prize presentation on September 23 at the Industrial High School to present the prize.

Mr. Wells said he had made a note of the date and would be present.

Extracts from Government Gazette of September 2, re labelling of Kerosine, Methylated Spirits, etc., were tabled. It was agreed that copies of this should be furnished to Mr. Young for mention in a Professional and Ethical Bulletin.

New Members Elected.—**Full Members:** Mr. M. O. Hotham, Lutwyche; Miss J. Nolan, Taringa; Mrs. N. Alexander, Taringa East, and Mr. J. S. Morris, Bowen Hills.

Associate Member.—Mr. J. E. Cain.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported on matters which had come before the monthly meeting of the Board.

Dispensary Regulations.—Dr. Dare reported that since last meeting Mr. Young and he had met Dr. Fryberg and discussed matters respecting the Dispensary Regulations which were raised at the last Council meeting. He said the Regulations would be gazetted shortly.

Dr. Dare then reported on various matters concerning the Regulations which Mr. Young and he discussed with Dr. Fryberg.

Mr. Caswell inquired whether a copy of the Regulation when gazetted could be made available to each member.

Miss Chalmers suggested that a copy of the Regulations be obtained for each member and issued with the current copy of the Medical List, together with a covering letter proposed by Mr. Caswell.

Other members endorsed this suggestion, and Mr. Greig moved that an order be placed for 700 copies of the Dispensary Regulations. Seconded by Miss Chalmers. Carried.

General Business.—The Secretary reported on the quotations received for reprinting Transfer of Indentures in 100 and 200 lots. It was resolved that 200 copies be acquired.

Annual Meeting.—Mr. Wells reminded members that the annual meeting would be held on September 26, when Dr. P. R. Patrick would be guest speaker. He hoped all would make every effort to be present.

Retirement of Mr. Woods from Council.—Mr. Greig said he regretted that Mr. Woods had seen fit to take this step. He and the other members appreciated his work on the Council and he hoped it would be possible for him to return to the Council at some later date.

Mr. Woods said he appreciated having been a member of the Council. As a past country pharmacist he hoped he was able to bring the outlook of the country to the city, and while a member of the Council he hoped he had contributed something thereto.

Mr. Wells said Mr. Woods had played an active part respecting pharmaceutical education, particularly in the early stages of discussion with the University. He had given a lot of time and assistance to Mr. Mellick in this field, and he and the other members of the Council were grateful for his assistance.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

OCTOBER MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on October 12, at 8.15 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Miss G. Elliot, Dr. J. G. Dare, Messrs. C. Caswell, A. M. Grant-Taylor, A. B. Gainford, R. S. Greig, J. E. McCaskie, R. V. S. Martin, I. M. Young, and the Secretary.

Office-bearers.—The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. G. R. Wells.

Vice-President: Mr. I. Young.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. J. E. McCaskie.

Correspondence.—To Mr. F. C. Kent, Editor, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," re South Australian Society's suggestion of publication of a Pharmaceutical Science Journal. Stating that members of the Queensland Council consider that science material forthcoming in Australia at present did not appear sufficient for a science journal. Further, it was felt that if a scientific journal was going to be produced, it would have to include good scientific material that would have a real meaning. Suggesting for a start that consideration be given to a science supplement appearing in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" at intervals, when sufficient material is available.

To Mr. Alan Hartland, President, Pharmaceutical Students' Association, inquiring whether it would be possible for the Executive of the Association to meet the Executive of this Society for the purpose of discussing the Constitution of the Student body. Tuesday, October 17, was suggested as a suitable date. The Secretary reported that Mr. Hartland telephoned explaining that as the students were busy with their exams, studies at present they would be pleased to meet the Executive after the examinations — at the end of November.

To Mrs. Doyle, conveying the sympathy of the President and members of the Council on the death of her husband, who was a member of the Council for many years and one time President.—Acknowledged with appreciation.

From Mr. Wells, expressing appreciation on behalf of Mrs. Wells and himself for the fruit and sweets sent to their son, Warwick, when in hospital. Stating he has made a good recovery and is now home.

From Pharmaceutical Association, preliminary announcement that the next meeting will take place in Perth from May 21 to 25, 1962.

From Mr. W. Horsfall, expressing appreciation of the invitation and opportunity to represent the Northern Branch at the Annual Society Meeting.

From Mr. Trevor Newman, forwarding account of expenses to cover visit to specialist in Sydney for their daughter Michelle. The Secretary enumerated the items of expenses which totalled £61 odd. It was resolved that the expenses be paid.

Mr. Gainford said he considered that the subscribers to this fund were entitled to some information, and he moved that the doctor's report be published for the information of those who subscribed to the fund. Seconded by Mr. Greig. Carried.

New Members Elected.—Miss B. A. Taylor, Auchenflower, and Mr. R. T. Hall, Mt. Gravatt.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported on matters which had come before the Board during the month.

Pharmaceutical Education.—The President reported that the meeting set for this month for the Board of Studies had been cancelled because of lack of business.

Dr. Dare said that on the previous day he welcomed on board the "Strathaird" his new demonstrator who had just arrived from Glasgow. Dr. Dare said he had contributed an article to the Pharmaceutical Journal of Great Britain on Pharmaceutical Education in Queensland. Incorporated with the article would be a photo of the new Laboratory, and also of the University

QUEENSLAND—Continued

at St. Lucia. This would be published in the Journal in the near future.

Dispensary Regulations.—Lengthy discussion took place concerning various points in connection with the Dispensary Regulations which will become operative as from January 1.

Finally, Dr. Dare and Mr. Young were asked if they would be good enough to interview the Minister for Health and Director-General for Health before next meeting and report thereon to the Council.

Christmas Function at Q.L.T.A. Club House, Milton.—Mr. Gainford reported some months ago he made a booking for this function for Thursday, November 23. He had already engaged an orchestra, and all arrangements for the function were well in hand. After discussion it was agreed that the subscription be 42/- each.

The President urged members to contact their friends so that there would be a good attendance.

Bulletin.—Consideration was given to the next edition of the Bulletin, copy of which was available for each member's perusal. After discussion the editor was requested to proceed with the printing of the Bulletin.

The meeting closed at 11.25 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdales Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on October 5, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. C. A. Nichol (President), Messrs. A. Bell, H. J. Burke, A. B. Chater, H. Darrouzet, J. J. Delahunty, A. W. Eberhardt, A. M. McFarlane, R. M. McCawley, W. A. Lenehan, W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, R. M. Ward, and the Secretary.

Visitors in the persons of Mr. H. J. Ling, Chairman of the Far Northern Zone, and Mr. W. F. Hargrave, representing the South Eastern Zone, were welcomed by the President.

Interview With Mr. Coneybeer.—The President reported that arrangements had been made for the Executive to interview Mr. Coneybeer and his Associates on October 10, respecting the wage to be paid pharmacy graduates for their twelve months' practical work in the pharmacy. The President invited members to present suggestions to the Executive officers.

New Members Elected.—Mr. R. T. Hall, Mt. Gravatt; Mr. R. H. Roberts, Brisbane; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Weeks, Wynnum Central, and Messrs. R. & G. Uhlmann, Richmond.

Reinstatement.—Mr. J. S. Tooma, Toowong.

Branch Pharmacies.—Mr. L. M. Brosnan, Windsor; Mr. G. R. Wells, City; Mrs. N. M. Graham, Brisbane.

Correspondence.—To Mr. T. B. Evans, Federal Secretary, stating a Dispensary Manager has enquired if he can avail himself of the services of the Guild Pricing Bureau for Repatriation pricing. Enquiring if it is in order for a dispensary manager to send his Repatriation prescriptions to the Guild Pricing Bureau for pricing.—Reply advising that the facilities of the Guild Pricing Bureau are available to Friendly Society Dispensaries, as they are to members and non-members.

To Hon. K. J. Morris, Minister for Labour and Industry, forwarding copy of questionnaire issued within recent months to all chemists in the Greater Brisbane area and the results of the questionnaire. Seeking an interview with him by a sub-committee of three for the

purpose of discussing the question of hours of trading for chemists in the Greater Brisbane area.—Reply advising he will be pleased to receive the deputation on October 19.

To a member enquiring whether he could procure definite proof of a sale or sales of products concerned at a pharmacy after the legal closing hours. If this evidence can be furnished to substantiate the case, an approach will be made to the chemist concerned.

To Mr. W. J. Sabine and Mr. A. Eyles, enquiring the possibility of a visit by members of the Committee to Roma.

To Mr. T. C. Cichero, President, National Association of Pharmaceutical Students, advising that the Committee is of the opinion that there are scholarships made available by firms such as Kodak and Woods for pharmacists interested.

From Rolane Pty. Ltd., advising that due to the constant demand from chemists for a support hose, a nylon support hose obtainable only at chemists is now available on terms quoted.

From Pharmaceutical Association, advising that the next meeting will take place in Perth from May 21 to 25, 1962.—Noted.

Quotation received from Normanby Press for printing "NOTES FOR RELIEVING PHARMACISTS".—It was agreed that 1,000 copies be procured, to be printed on the paper as per sample submitted. It was also agreed that the Printer's suggestion be adopted, by having the advice printed on both sides of the paper.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin reported on correspondence which had passed between the Federal Secretary and the Federal Minister for Health, Dr. Cameron. Also correspondence which the Federal Secretary had forwarded to the Federal Treasurer, Hon. H. E. Holt. Mr. Martin also reported on enquiries that were being made concerning Pharmaceutical Research Services of Aust. Pty. Ltd. so that all information would be available for the Federal Council meeting later in the month.

Mr. Martin advised that no finality had been reached yet by the Guild and the Repatriation Commission concerning future pricing basis for Repatriation dispensing.

Trade & Commerce, Merchandising & Publicity.—Mr. Delahunty reported on the very nice letter which had been received from Richard Hudnut expressing appreciation of the Hair Care Promotion. He also mentioned other matters which had been attended to during the month, and reported on the coming Guild Promotions.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported on matters which had engaged the attention of the Board during the month.

Federal Council Meeting.—The Meeting then gave consideration to the various items listed on the agenda for the annual meeting of the Federal Council, and the delegates were instructed accordingly.

Approach to Kodak.—Mr. Chater recommended that a letter be forwarded to the Kodak Company enquiring whether it could supply chemists with folders in which to put the negatives for re-printing. If the Kodak Company could supply a small quantity to each chemist he thought it would be a big advantage. Seconded by Mr. Phillips. Carried.

Mr. Martin said he would like an enquiry to be made of Kodak as to whether the Company could supply suitable envelopes to chemists for forwarding Kodak colour film for processing; he felt that if suitable containers were made available to each chemist addressed to the Kodak Company this would be an advantage when the chemist had to forward the Kodak colour film for processing. Mr. Martin moved accordingly. Mr. Lenehan seconded. Carried.

It was recommended that both enquiries be embraced in the one letter.

The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.

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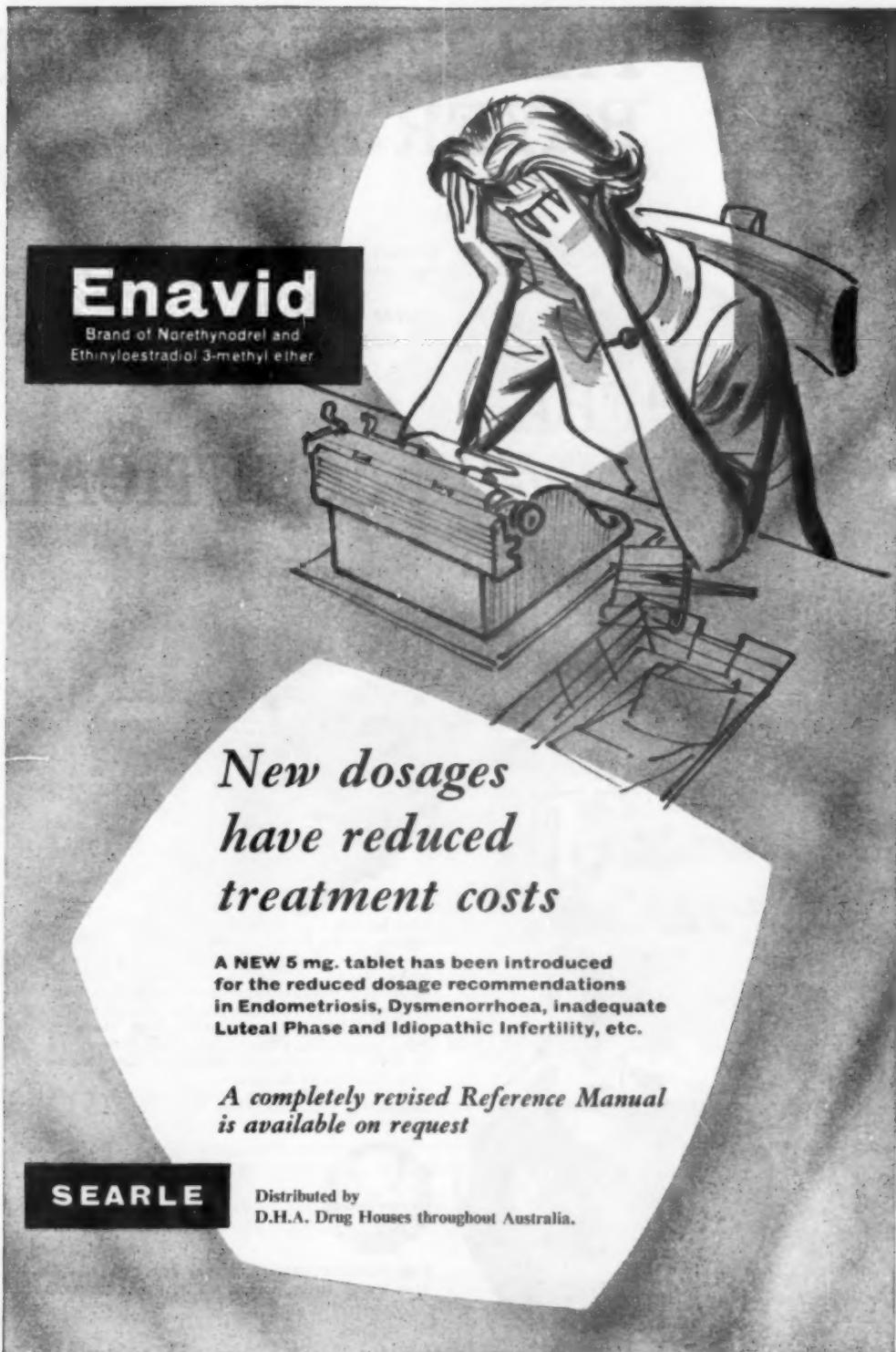
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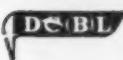
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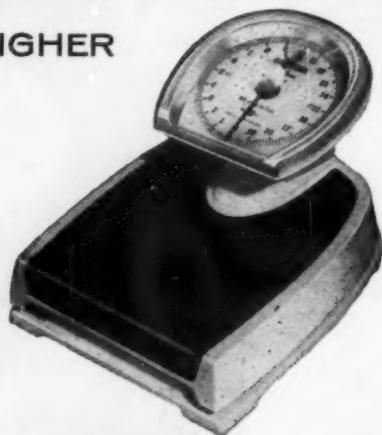
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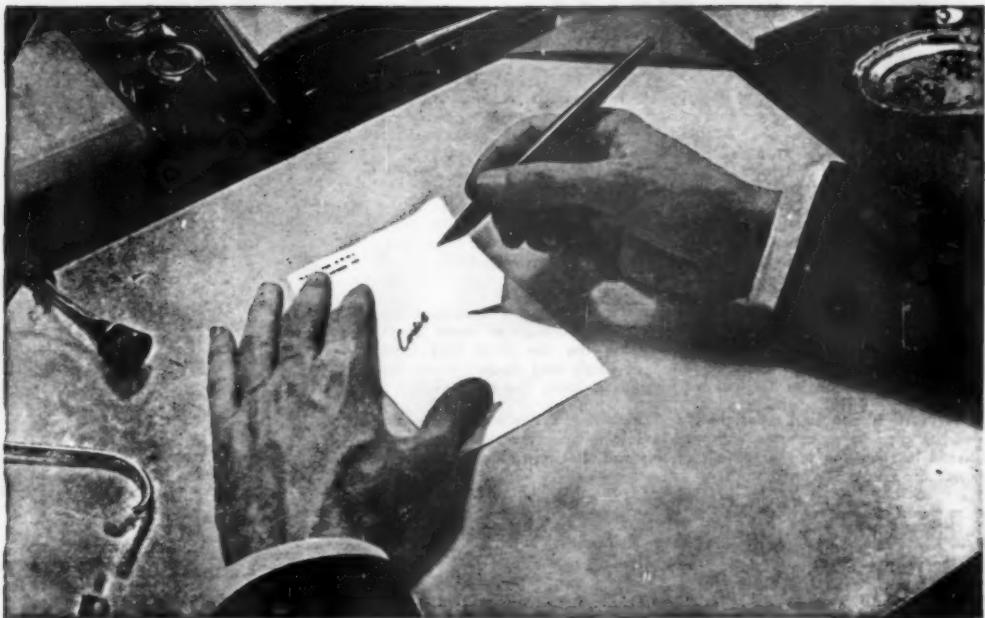
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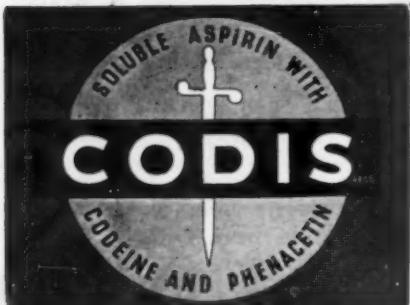
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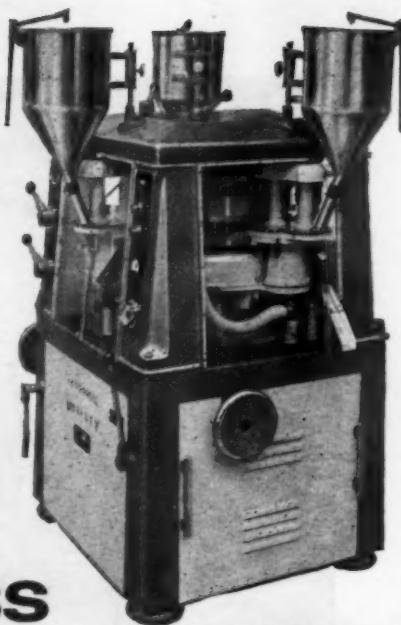
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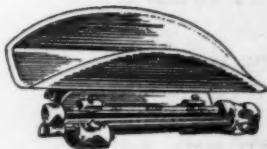
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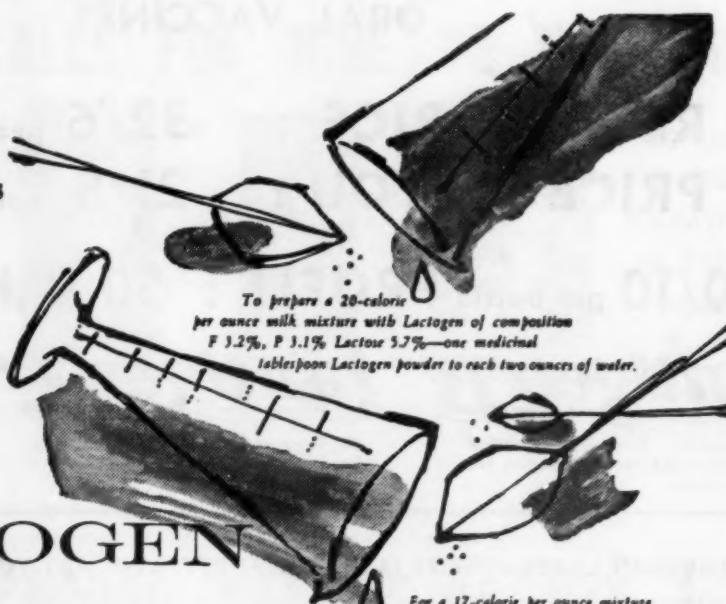
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